THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH MAY.

THE STATESMAN gives a noteworthy instantce of the abuse of the provision of the Criminal Procedure Code authorizing the enhancement of sentence in a criminal case on appeal. In a case in the district of Hooghly the Magistrate had passed a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment upon certain persons; these men did not appeal to the Sessions Judge, because he had the reputation of a convicting Judge, but went up to the High Court direct, which referred the case to the Sessions Judge, Mr. Grant. Mr. Justice Jackson, who tried the last appeal says: "Finally, upon the conviction taking place, instead of going at once to the appellate court, the accused were advised to come before this Court—*a procedure which undoubtedly prejudiced them in the mind of the Sessions Judge*, and which has added very much to the cost and anxieties of these proceedings." The result was that the Sessions Judge dismissed the appeal, and *enhanced the punishment to six months' imprisonment, instead of three.* The men now petitioned the High Court, as a Court of Revision, to set aside the order of the Sessions Court as contrary to law; and an admirable judgment was delivered on the case by Mr. Justice Jackson. After pointing out the grave errors into which the Joint-Magistrate had fallen, and the consequent injustice of the original sentence, Mr. Justice Jackson went on to say—

"I have only now to make one or two observations upon what has occurred in the Court of Session. The errors into which the Magistrate has fallen are easily explained by the circumstances that he felt himself, whether rightly or wrongly impressed with the duty of maintaining not only the peace of the district, but also the authority of his own Court, and also by the fact that he had taken a large part in previous transactions, which led up to this conviction; and therefore that which he did, though it was, as I think, erroneous, was far from unnatural. But these considerations do not apply to the Court of Session. The Sessions Judge was an officer of infinitely more experience; he was not affected by the necessity of maintaining the authority of the Magistrate's Court, or by any participation in the previous proceedings, and yet he not only fails to point out the mistakes which the Magistrate had committed but he actually goes beyond him in the line which the Magistrate adopted. The Joint Magistrate has certainly shown that he was not slow to vindicate the respect due to his own Court, and he passed what he avowedly considers a severe sentence when he punished the petitioners with rigorous imprisonment for three months. I am quite unable to see upon what grounds or for what reasons the Sessions Judge, not merely affirmed, but doubled that punishment. I think, therefore, that this rule must be made absolute, and the conviction and the proceedings quashed."

This is the way our Mofussil hakims deal out justice, and our legislature seeks to strengthen their hands in perpetrations of this kind.

WE TAKE the following from the London letter of the *Times of India*:

An Indian episode was unexpectedly raised in the House of Commons on Monday night during the Committee on the Civil Service estimates, and although it was brief, it raised issues enough for a great debate. Mr. O'Donnell took occasion to bitterly complain that Roman Catholic students for the Indian Civil Service are placed under greater disabilities than their Protestant fellow subjects, inasmuch as after passing the competitve examination, they may be required to reside at institutions of which in conscience they do not approve and if the Secretary to the Treasury could not give the House an assurance that these wrongs should be removed, Mr. O'Donnell darkly hinted that "the best course" would be to postpone the vote for further consideration. The methods used for securing what an Irish member considers the "best course" are such that there was every reason that Mr. O'Donnell should be satisfied. He therefore obtained official attention as he proceeded to enlarge on another cognate subject. If Roman Catholic candidates for the Indian Civil Service have grievances, still more have their native Indian comrades and Mr. O'Donnell was very pressing to know under what regulations native born competitors are admitted. If open competition is good for the home country, the member for Dungarvan thinks it ought to be good for India, and he strongly objects to the power which is given to the Governor-General to nominate native members for the Civil Service without competitive examination—a practice which, he says, "has resulted in cases of grave scandal and caused a very justifiable outcry in the native press. To all this Sir H. Selwin Ibbetson replied that it is considered desirable that the young men who are preparing for the Indian Civil Service should go to a place where they will be under some control and the allowance of £150 is made on condition that they do so. A number of Roman Catholic gentlemen interviewed Lord Salisbury at the time the change was adopted and he satisfied them completely that they could fulfil any condition which he required at any Catholic College or University. As to the appointment of natives without competition in the Indian Civil Service the Treasury Secretary says it is very desirable that the Governor-General should possess the power and that he should exercise it in certain cases. This seemed tolerably satisfactory explanation and the incident would have terminated but that Mr. Denison with a too superior air complained of the inconvenience of discussing on this vote the question of the admission of natives to the Indian Civil Service and severely said that if the hon. member for Dungarvan knew as much as he did about India, he would not object to the Governor-General having the power to select natives for the service, "for it is of great importance to popularise the civil administration of India by enlisting in its ranks all natives of social influence and rank. This was rather hard upon the member for Dungarvan who essays to rival Professor Fawcett in the role of member for India who really does take the most praiseworthy pains to acquaint himself with such Indian topics as come before the House. It was consequently with some warmth that he retorted that if Mr. Denison knew as much as he did of this particular subject he would not have made the irrelevant remarks which had fallen from him. Mr. Denison said the Irish member is plainly ignorant of the fact that the British Indian Association and other representative bodies have again and again placed on record their protests against the "dangerous patronage. exercised very often by men who knew nothing of India until they are sent there and who in the disposal of this patronage "are subject to secret and not always masculine influences."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the completion of the branch from the main line of the South Indian Railway at Chingleput to Conjeeveram, the earthworks of which, undertaken in 1877 as a Famine relief work, are finished. The estimate for completing the work is Rs. 8,71,785 and it is believed that the traffic on the line will render it self supporting.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE, after full consideration of all the circumstances of the case and of the memorials of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the merchants and inhabitants of that city and Ahmedabad, has confirmed the decision of the Government of India as to the adoption of the metre gauge on the Palunpore section of the Western-Rajpootana State Railway.

BY THE LAST MAIL from England, the Press Commissioner informs us, a very important memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the practical application of sanitary principles to towns and villages in India was forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Government of India. The memorandum is divided into two heads, each head being dealt with in considerable detail as follows:—(1) Practical hints for the Sanitary improvement of the smaller municipal towns in India; and (2) Sanitary improvement of villages. We can form no opinion of the recommendations of the Sanitary Commission until we see them. We hope the memorandum will be circulated to the press.

MR. JAMES M'CREA has contributed to the new monthly magazine, the *Time*, a very interesting article on the methodical habits of Queen Victoria as a woman of business. Her Majesty has special hours and special days for particular departments of work. The whole of one day is devoted to the private business of royalty *inter alia*: writing letters to absent relatives. Three hours a week on alternate days are given to the attention of telegrams alone, of which only a comparatively small proportion of those received (seldom less than 50 daily) is selected for submission to Her Majesty. In most cases, such as domestic disasters, accidents by land or sea, explosions in Coal mines, or collisions on railways, the Sovereign acts entirely on her own initiative. In weightier matters, such as communications of encouragement to military or naval commanders in time of war, she can do nothing without the approval of the Cabinet or the Chief of the Cabinet. The remaining 5 days are devoted to the business of the State. This consists of boxes carefully packed at the different departments in Whitehall, and conveyed by Queen's messenger to wherever Her Majesty may be, containing copies of orders in council, ratifications of measures passed in Colonial Parliaments, Royal proclamations, documents relating to the assembling, prorogation, or dissolution of the Imperial Parliament at Westminister, forms for giving effect to treaties, for extending the terms of patents, for granting charters of incorporation to companies, for deciding causes on appeal, &c. Then there are the private letters of Ministers to Her Majesty, each Parliamentary Chief of a department periodically reporting himself and the condition of his office to the Queen. In addition to the above, Her Majesty has an interview with the Secretary of State in attendance, and usually discusses a little more business with him later in the day at dinner. Then when Parliament is sitting and Her Majesty is absent miles away, say at Balmoral as before supposed, her Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Barington, is busily engaged until the debate is over, in sending short telegraphic bulletins of the progress of the discussion and, where necessary, of the general feeling thereon—thus keeping Her Majesty informed of what takes place in either House long before her subjects can be.

TUESDAY, 27TH MAY.

WE HAVE received the report of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company for 1878. In every branch of business we find the Company have made good and substantial progress: Thus the Fire Premiums have increased during the year from £908,014 to £915,198. In the Life Department the progress of the company is not less marked. We find that the new Life business has increased to £1,034,651, being about £33,000 more than last year, and producing a new premium income of £33,022. In the Annuity branch, the amount of £28,892 was received. The Life funds have increased to £2,852,566, being £140,689 more than at the close of 1877. The Profit and Loss account, as follows from the very profitable character of the business, shows some remarkable results. The directors recommend a dividend of 28 per cent, and a bonus of 5s. per share, making in all 32 per cent. per annum, also an extra bonus of £2. 10s. per share, or 40 per cent. on the paid-up capital, to be applied in paying up another £100,000 of the share capital, which will thus be raised from £250,000 to £350,000. The position of the Company is thus most satisfactory.

THE FOLLOWING statement of the Bank of England shows the amount of the Circulation, Bullion in both Departments, Banking Deposits, Banking Secretaries Reserve, and Rate of Discount, for three months ending April 2, 1879:—

Date.		Circulation excluding Bank Post Bills.	Coin and Bullion.	Deposits.	Securities in Banking Department.	Reserve.	Rate of Discount.
		£	£	£	£	£	per cent.
Jan.	2	32782010	28088361	36058895	43839063	10806381	5
	8	33039545	28088361	37290658	44980294	10609142	—
	16	34036645	29183388	37346982	44093786	11517178	—
	22	33243440	29700887	36571896	43464412	11466447	4
	29	32155785	30005694	34834396	40362873	12849909	—
Feb.	5	31456470	30404361	34940407	39429136	13947891	3
	12	30426730	31063358	35936991	38715178	15637628	—
	19	29858125	31863922	36382902	37839459	17005797	—
	26	29384465	32140932	36957469	37455002	17756467	—
Mar.	6	29333945	32614558	38254734	38682636	18280613	—
	12	28836885	33138637	38087370	37272322	19301752	—
	19	28498395	33572080	39158732	37819178	20073685	2½
	28	28880790	34096845	39321039	37826619	20216055	—
April.	2	29628135	33893845	38960051	19265710	19265710	1½

RECENT AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION confirms the report that general Lazareff has superseded General Lomakin in the Command of the projected Russian expedition into the Turkoman country. General Lazareff is said to be an Armenian by birth and possessed of an adventurous and daring spirit. The object of the expedition is rumoured to be the establishment of a Quartier General at Merv as a counterbalance to the success of late British policy in Affghanistan.

IT WAS REPORTED at St. Petersburgh in March last that His Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas' Constantinovitch accompanied by a considerable Staff would early this summer proceed to Central Asia for the following purpose: (1.) To decide on the direction for the Central Asian Railway. (2.) To inquire into the navigation of the Amu Daria, and (3.) To ascertain beyond doubt whether that river can again be led through its former and now dried up bed into the Caspean Sea.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION reported from St. Petersburgh, with respect to the reorganization of the Russian Army of the Caucasus, is interesting: In place of the former Dragoon and combined Cossack Divisions, three Cavalry divisions, each of the two brigades, with the requisite artillery have been formed. The 1st Division consists of the 16th and 17th Regiments of Dragoons, two Kuban Cossack Regiments, one Regiment of Irregulars from Kutais, and two Kuban Cossack batteries of artillery. The Second Division consists of the 15th Dragoons, two Kuban and two Terek Cossack Regiments with two Kuban Cossack Battery of artillery. The third division consists of the 18th regiment of Dragoons three Kuban Cossack Regiments and one Terek Cossack Battery of Artillery. The depot

Squadrons of these Cavalry Regiments are amalgamated and formed into a Caucasian Depot Brigade of Cavalry. As the Russian Army in Europe has been re-organized into Army Corps, so also since the beginning of the year are four out of the seven Infantry divisions of the Caucasus formed into Army Corps. It would appear that the Russian authorities intend for the future to keep this army entirely separate.

ANOTHER SALAM CASE is reported from Assam. A correspondent writes :

Mr. J. Brown, the Superintendent of the District Roads, Cachar, while passing through the market of Lakshmipur on his inspection tour, saw a Sub-overseer at a distance. The Sub-overseer had only a dhuti on, and thinking it improper to meet an official superior and pay him his due respect in such a poor dress bent his way toward his lodging as if he were quite unaware of the approach of the Saheb. The generous-hearted Saheb got angry at it and on his arrival at the head quarters passed an order for the dismissal of the Sub-overseer. The Sub-overseer asked the cause of it. "There is no other cause than that you have not paid me your salam," was all that he could hear from the noble-hearted Saheb.

Yours faithfully,
D. B.

Silchar the 17th May, 1879.

WE GIVE the following elegant extract from the *Bengal Times* :

Touchingly Fraternal. At the last meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners, the question of appointing a Vice-Chairman having arisen, a Mr. Yule remarked that "if a Native and a European, respectively, came forward for the post, he would, *cæteris paribus*, " support the Native while Mr. Westland went a step further saying that if the Native candidate were even slightly inferior to the European, he would vote for the Native." Cheers greeted these laudatory remarks —such sentiments being deemed highly honourable to the speakers. It is to such men as these—men of emasculated nationality—that British *prestige* owes its downfall. These sycophants and popularity-hunters gamble with British reputation, and earn, by their public utterances, the contempt of those who hear them. Even a Native of any spirit if he speak the truth, would scorn to say that he would prefer any nationality to his own, supposing equality to exist. Where, however, his own countrymen proved superior to any other his expressed wish to impede their advancement would prove him perhaps a sneak ; it could never stamp him as a genuine character. Surely, the insolence of those Natives who have been raised to honour from obscurity is sufficiently exemplified to check any further exhibition of unhealthy sentiment on their behalf.

This "a Mr. Yule," the *Bengal Times* ought to know, is the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. It is *Magna Charta* men of the *Bengal Times* stamp, who alone can maintain the British *prestige* in the East !

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY.

LORD NORTHBROOK presided at the last annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society. His Lordship gave some kudos, by no means undeserving, to the Christian Missionaries working in India. His Lordship spoke highly of the Baptist Missionaries He said : "In the work conducted by the Baptist Societies he felt particularly a keen interest believing it to be based upon the great principles of junction, unity, and concord with other similar organisations." He had also a kind word for the Roman Catholic Missionaries. He remarked : " He would venture to say a word even in favour of the Roman Catholic Missionaries, for after all they were their fellow Christians, and they must not forget that some of the most earnest and self-denying men who had carried the Word of God from our shores to the East were of that sect." With regard to the general body of Indian missionaries, His Lordship said :

With respect to the general position of missionary work in India it might be assumed that no jealousy of the missionaries was now felt by the natives. They were thoroughly satisfied he believed, that the British Government had no desire to force upon them the Christian religion by any improper means, and that all the Government did was to give the missionaries a fair field (cheers.) That was to his mind a right and just principle —that the Government should not interfere with religion (loud cheers). The people of India then understood the position of the Government. He could indeed say more than this. Whilst in India he had been brought into contact with many of the missionaries, and had talked with them on the condition of the natives and he was satisfied from the information so gained that many of them though not being connected with the Government had secured more of the confidence of the people than was gained by the officers of the Government (cheers.) And he had himself on several occasions found an advantage in obtaining from successful missionaries their opinions of the feeling of the natives on the policy of the Government.

Quite true, though the old spirit is passing away even from among the missionaries.

WITH REGARD to the progress of Christianity in India Lord Northbrook was frank :

He had often been asked what progress Christianity was making in India—was it extending over that great country ; and if not, when were they to expect to see some great change pass over the face of the land in which they all took such a deep interest. He would not attempt to deceive that assembly. So far as he had seen he could not say that there was any great sign of the extension of the Christian religion among the Hindoo and Mohametan population. He spoke only of the Northern provinces ; with Southern India he was not so well acquainted. The work however had made some progress in a few quarters, and since his return he had heard that the mission had been successfully prosecuted in the Presidency of Madras. In the fact that they had not gone back there was cause for thankfulness, and the gradual spread of English education among the native races would in the furture enable them to show much better results.

Though the missionaries may not make many converts to the Christian faith, they may do great good to India by diffusing the Christian precept and example.

PRINCIPAL TULLOCH has been appointed editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, and it is stated that after next month this will be the regular organ of the Broad Church defenders of the establishment.

THE AMERICAN Consul in Siam has succeeded in inducing the King to establish a general system of education, with an American ex-missionary, Dr. McFarland, as Superintendent, with a salary of $5,000.

THE SUBJECT of intemperance among women is claiming much attention in Great Britain. In a lecture under the auspices of the British National Temperance League, a distinguished physician, Dr. Norman Kerr, said ; " In the practice of my profession I have had under my care large numbers of dipsomaniacs in every rank and condition of life. Intemperance seems to me to have slightly decreased among men, but this decrease has been more than equalized by a decided increase of drunkenness among women." He mentions as recent illustrations in his professional experience the case of a " man of seventy who had nearly bled to death from a wound of the temporal artery, caused by a blow from a boot hurled at him by his wife, a woman of sixty-five, in a fit of drunken frenzy." The same day he was sent for to a lady of advanced years, the mother of a large family for an illness brought on by secret intoxication. In another instance he was summoned by a terrified family to " an elegant and accomplished lady, of independent fortune, lying on her face on the floor of her room, not dead, as the terror stricken children thought, but drunk !" He presents a mournful picture indeed of the drink havoc among English women in a concluding paragraph, wherein he says : " In every public-house are to be seen women, old and young treating each other to liquor, where ten years ago scarce a woman could be seen," and he adds ; In how few families in the land are there not lamentation and mourning and woe for some loved female member of the domestic circle slain through drink !" Oh ! what revelations ! And this intemperance is increasing with the increase of female education and suffrage in the United Kingdom !

LAST WEEK'S Government Report of Prices Current in the Cawnpore Market says : " In comparison to former years the rabi crop has been very deficient this year, and this deficiency is felt a good deal by exporters. Linseed and gram have come in very sparingly, and there is not the remotest chance of any improvement in its arrivals." Supplies are diminishing every-where. There are little old stores left in the country. What a prospect before the country !

THE PIONEER says : " A proposal has been made in a report recently submitted to Government to extend the clauses of the Whipping Act to violation of conservancy regulations by a class of persons it is impossible or useless to punish." What next and next ? Why should not default in the payment of Municipal taxes be visited with thirty strokes with the cat o'nine tails ?

THE ABOVE JOURNAL has the following withering remarks on Sir John Strachey's scheme of decentralization :

When the provincial license tax of 1877 became the imperial famine insurance fund of 1878 (subsequently turned to other purposes, and adorned with other names,) those who could read the signs of the times became aware that the end was at hand. The provincial finances could not get on without the tax, but there will be no necessity to make the effort, for provincial finances have practically ceased to exist. Decentralisation now possesses only an antiquarian interest. But if the scheme had been carried out to the full intention of its founders, if Local Governments had been really decentralised, if the local revenues of every district, as the Local Cess Act indicates, were really spent in the district by a local committee, if the seeds of self-government, which Lord Mayo meant to sow had really been put into the ground, and had been growing all these nine years, perhaps the present method of confiscation would have seemed somewhat less simple and easy. Local taxes and cesses would be less capable of sudden diversion to imperial uses if they had ever been applied to the purposes for which they were intended Without wishing to appear as an advocate for either policy in preference to the other, one may be allowed to suggest that no harm can come of calling things by their right names. Now that decentralisation has gone there can be no object in keeping up the fantastic three-fold distinction between local, provincial, and imperial revenues, which has embittered the lives of several accountants-general, and has made provincial finances to the general reader a labyrinth and a mystery.

And what is more, it has led to a system of hard taxation, the beauty of which is that it hides its head before the British Public !

THURSDAY, 29TH MAY.

WE ARE GLAD to learn from the letter of our Santipore correspondent that the rigours incident to the construction of the License Tax Act by the local executive officers have been relaxed at Santipore. Weavers holding one loom have been exempted, but this will take prospective effect and will not apply to those who have paid the tax. The masons, gharamies or thatchers, and barbers have also been exempted. There is a complaint that for payment made by some of the weavers of Shaparah and other quarters they have not been furnished with receipts. The collection was made by one of the clerks of the Sub-division. Again, some people who have paid the tax and hold receipts for the same have been subjected to the annoyance of attachment of property.

RAHMUTULLA KHAN of Dir is said to have laid siege to the forts of Panar and Shahikot in Barol, and Mahomed Zaman Khan, son of Aman Khan, is said to have defended the fort of Panar with 200 men. Mian Gul went to Shanak Batti in upper Swat with 120 sowars and 200 or 300 foot men to make a demonstration against Ashraf Khan, a partizan of the Khan of Dir but he was repulsed and returned to his home. It is said that the Khan of Dir has applied to Amun-ul-Mulk of Chitral for some cavalry and infantry auxiliaries ; and, as soon as matters now pending are settled, he will undertake an expedition against Swat. Mian Gul has been unsuccessfully endeavouring to get the Swatis to elect him their king.

THE SHAMOZAI SWATIS held a large meeting to protest against the proceedings and assumptions of Mian Gul and warned him that, if he continues to intrigue for sovereign power in Swat, he will be turned out of the country. Later reports state that Rahmutulla Khan of Dir has obtained the allegiance of the people of Upper Barol.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT of the recent disturbances in Badakshan states that Mir Babu Khan, son of Mir. Nasrulla Khan, a cousin of Jehandar Shah, Mir of Badakshan, had long been in prison at Balk, but on the death of Amir Sher Ali Khan he effected his escape, and returned to Badakshan and pointed out to the Chief that, as the Amir had fled before the English to Balk and was now dead, they should throw off the Kabul yoke. An insurrection took place ; 300 infantry and 100 cavalry, who occupied the Faizabad Fort, were killed. In the Zibak Fort there were 60 infantry, of whom 40 were killed and the rest disarmed and allowed to proceed towards Chitral. Mir Babu Khan is at present ruling in Badakshan, with head-quarters at Faizabad. About eight months ago Mir Jehandar Shah was shot dead at Samarkand by one of his sons. In Peshawar, it is said that there certainly was a revolt in Badakshan but that it has been quelled by the Cabul Government.

WHEN THE Mohmunds recrossed the river, after the fight of the 23rd at Kum Dakka, Moghul Khan decided in opposition to the wishes of Mulla Khalil and the Fakir; that they should all disperse from Palosi : he went to the Kawazai Tuppa, as did also Shaikh Khalil, the Fakir going to Kaldurra,

FROM KUNAR it is reported that the Sarganis, who had commenced hostilities with the Badshah, having been reinforced by Baizais and others, the Badshah thought it wise to propose a suspension of hostilities pending the settlement of Kabul affairs.

IT IS SAID in Peshawar that the Amir sent Sirdar Yahia Khan to undertake the management of affairs in Balk as a polite way of getting rid of him, as he wearied him with his advocacy of an alliance with the English.

FROM PESHAWAR it is stated that a few days ago Mian Gul with the aid of Sowars and obtained from Rajsur Khans, made a demonstration against Barswat Fighting took place and many of the Barswatis were killed and wounded ; after this all the people of Swat united against Mian Gul, and warned him that he must leave their country. This he refused to do, and he was returned to Saidu promising to a lead fakir's life and not make any more disturbances.

THE KHAN OF DIR having made a threatening movement in the direction of Swat, Sheredil Khan has seized his opportunity and re-established himself as khan in Allahdund Ousting Condut khan who has reached Peshawur.

IT IS SAID that Mulla Khalil and the Fakir do their best to stir the Mohmunds up, but they are fully occupied just now with their harvests, and when the news reaches them of the Amir having come to Gundamuck, they will probably abandon the intention of doing mischief as a precautionary measure, the force at Shubkudr has been reinforced by 50 men.

FRIDAY, 30 MAY.

A RECENT ARRIVAL at Peshawur, the Press Commissioner informs us, makes the following statement of facts mingled with rumours :

At the instance of the Russians, Sarpar Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, accompanied by Mir Jahandar Shah, crossed

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the Hamun river at Siat, and took possession of Badakshan The Affghan troops stationed at Balk and Takhtapul have revolted, and General Hyder Khan, who was appointed by Amir Mohammad Yakub Khan to Khullum, has been murdered by the mutineers, and the mother of Abdulla Jan and other members of the family of the late Amir Sher Ali Khan have been placed in custody. Mir Sultan Murad Beg of Kundaz left his town on hearing of the advance of Abdul Rahman (to Badakshan) and has come to Khullum.

On the 13th of Jamadi-ul-Awwal (6th May), Sardar Muhammad Yakub Khan left Butkhak for Jagdalak with his followers and a number of Khans, such as General Daud Shah, the Mustauffi and others, to negotiate for peace with the British authorities. He was at Tezin on the 14th, and the following day arrived at Jugdalak where he was received by the English with great honors and hospitably treated. There was a rumour that he had agreed to allow the British authorities to appoint a resident at his Court, and to establish cantonments on the border of his territory. It is said that he has told the British authorities that he was in straitened circumstances, and had asked them to help him with money. He was to have returned to his capital early after having concluded the treaty of peace, as he thought that his prolonged absence from Kabul would prove injurious to his interests.

A LETTER RECEIVED from Cabul contains the following news and prevalent rumours :

The Amir has consented to allow the British mission to remain permanently at Kabul with a small number of troops.

When the Kizilbashes heard of this they were glad, and said that the Barakzais would not dare oppress them now, and that they would get military employments under the English. Every Kizilbash chief is making arrangement to give a cordial reception to the British agent. The Hazara tribe is also very glad to hear this, because the Affghans oppressed them much.

All the Affghan tribes will after a short time, join the English against the Russians. On account of the Khushdil Khan's intriguing with the Russians, the Amir has deposed him and sent Yahya Khan as Governor of Turkistan. By the instigation of the Russians, Khushdil Khan intended to raise disturbance in Turkistan. He will now probably go over to the Russian territory. He is a very mischievous person, and Yakub Khan ought to put him into prison, otherwise he will deceive him.

Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan, son of Amir Afzal Khan, asked the permission of the Russian authorities to go to Maimana and occupy that city. The Governor of Tashkend told him that the Russians could not assist him with troops, and that as the Sardar had plenty of money, he could enlist troops for that purpose, and promised that if he was unsuccessful in his attempt he would then help him with troops. Abdul Rahman is accordingly making arrangements for the attack.

MIR BABU KHAN appears to have established his power in Badakshan for the time, and he desires to claim Chitral as a dependency. Aman-ul-Mulk is evidently ready to enter into friendly negotiations with the new power, and even writes of treaties which may be concluded by him with Badakshan.

THE FOLLOWING is a resume of the alleged state of public opinion on the Peshawar frontier on the subject of peace negociations between Amir Mahomud Yakub Khan and the British Government :

The people are very glad to hear that Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan has come down to pay his respects and to make his submission to the British Government. They now hope that the event will secure peace in every sense of the word, and that provisions will become cheaper than at present, and trade improve. The people are of opinion that the Government should not relinquish possession of the strip of country between the mouth of the Khyber Pass and Dhakka, which has ever been a hot bed of crime, and a harbour for the shelter of criminals from Kabul and the British territory. They also advocate the occupation of Kurrum, Tirah, and Peshin on the Kandahar borders.

Educated classes think that as during the period of hostilities Amir Yakub Khan had issued letters and proclamations to the different tribes residing in Affghanistan instigating them to wage war with the English, he should now issue a notification under his hand and seal to inform his people that peace has been concluded between him and the British Government, and warning the several tribes that if they hence-forward commit any hostile act against the English, he and the British authorities will join together and punish them. The promulgation of such a notification would have good effect in securing peace to the people.

The Amir should be barred from exercising, in future, any influence on the people of Bajor, Swat and Buner, and the Mohmands residing in the country along the banks of the Landa stream or in the neighbourhood of Michni and Shab Kadar, they being declared to be within the pale of British influence alone, and punishable by the British authorities only for their misbehaviour.

The Ghilzais, the Khojaais, the Mirjan Khels and the people of the other tribes who were hostile to the English should be forgiven for the sake of the Amir. The sons of the late Nowroz Khan should be treated with a laniency for their conduct in deserting the British authorities at the instance of Amir Yakub they being His Highness' cousins. It was for the sake of Yakub that their father was ruined. The Amir hates Muhammad Shah Khan, the Khan of Lalpura, and the brothers of that chief; but as they rendered services to the British Government during the present campaign, something should be done to acknowledge those services.

If the British Government grants any monetary help to the Amir, the chief should be bound to expend such moneys under the superintendence of British officers, and not to permit his court to make disbursements without such superintendence, as was the case with the late Amir Sher Ali, whose independence in this respect caused him to assume a refractory spirit in the end.

Until the conditions which the Government may deem proper to impose upon Yakub, and until the treaty has been executed and ratified, the British troops should continue to remain at the points where they are now encamped, as no reliance can be placed in the rustic Afghan tribes for good faith.

WE OBSERVE that Babu Surendra Nath Pal Choudry has resigned the Subordinate Executive Service. We do not wonder at this; we only wondered when he accepted the appointment. As the head of the second family in the district of Nuddea, he ought not to have degraded himself by entering the Subordinate Executive Service. Whilst he was drawing Rs. 200 as salary, his personal expenses amounted to more than Rs. 500 a month. Of one thing we are glad, he has thoroughly established his reputation as an officer. A gentleman of his position should be honored with a place in the Covenanted Civil Service.

SATURDAY, 31ST MAY.

THE PIONEER is entirely mistaken in identifying the *Nobobibhakur* as the *Shome Prokash redivivus*. We are assured that the proprietor and editor of the *Shome Prokash* has nothing to do with the new paper. A Premchund Roychund scholar we are told is the chief of the staff of the *Nobobibhakur*, which comprises some B.A's and M.A's. The only help it has got from the late concern is a list of the subscribers of the defunct paper.

AT THE Easter Term Examinatfon held at the Inns of Court, Mr. Womesh Chandra Ghose passed satisfactorily his Final Examination in the Laws of Real and Personal Property, Common Law and Equity, and Mr. Mohammed Lutfor Rahman passed in Roman Law, both of the Inner Temple.

THE RECENT RAINS, which we believe have been general, have done much good. Wherever practicable the *ous* has been sown, and the lands are also being ploughed up for the *amon*. Still rains are badly wanted in some districts, notably in the western districts of Bengal and in some of the Behar districts.

THE TIMES' CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT has the following in memoriam of the Maharaja of Viziana gram and Raja Degumber Mitter :

The deaths are announced of two well-known members of the native community—the Maharajah of Vizianagram and the Rajah Digumber Mitter. The former was the owner of vast estates in Madras, and among the most prominent of the old landed aristocracy. He was for many years member of the Supreme Legislative Council, and has left a mark in the country as the author of the Indian Minority Act. He was also an enthusiastic supporter of the turf, and a liberal contributor to all schemes of charity. His gift of a fountain to Hyde Park has made him better known at home than most Indian noblemen. Digumber Mitter was an entirely self-made man, and was generally accepted as one of the leaders of the Bengalee community. He was the first native to occupy the position of High Sheriff of Calcutta, and received the title of Rajah on the occasion of the Delhi assemblage.

WE ARE sorry to learn that Sir Richard Temple has had a fall from his horse at Kolhapore.

A LEVEE was held by His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla on the 24th instant in honor of the Queen's Birth-day. A state banquet was held in the evening

WE HEAR that the Port Commissioners propose to demolish the corrugated iron shed at Juggunnath Bathing Ghat, and having expressed a wish that if the Hindu community would pay Rs. 10,000. they would provide a suitable *chadney* on the model of the one at Prosonno Coomar Tagore's Ghat, a good number of respectable Hindu gentlemen held a meeting this afternoon at the house of Babu Madhub Kristo Sett in order to concert measures for raising subscriptions. As the matter is in good hands we have no doubt that the necessary fund will be raised.

THE MAN BERNARD charged with the murder of an Ayah at Assensole was tried at the High Court and convicted of manslaughter. The Judge in summing up said :

Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, his Lordship did not think that the prisoner had taken the pistol to make it a present to young Sargeant. It was just possible that he had taken it for the purpose of intimidating Mrs. Sargeant on account of her unfaithfulness, as he supposed, towards him. Having found his brother there, he was led to think that she had transferred her regard to the brother. His Lordship did not think the prisoner had shot at the ayah. The probabilities of the case went to show that in the scuffle with the ayah and the bearer, who had fancied the prisoner intended to shoot their mistress, the pistol had gone off and the bullet struck the ayah.

The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

THERE were 271 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 24th May of which 88 were from cholera, 13 from small-pox, 71 from fever, 18 from bowel complaints, 6 from accidents and the rest from other causes, 6 children were still born and 4 persons died from old age. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 21.

WE MAKE the following abstract of the letter of our Krishnaghur Correspondent :

In noticing the Ranaghat embezzlement case I may observe that the public wonders why the culprit Bhoobun Mohun Bhattacharjea, who has been committed to the sessions, is still in the Ranaghat lock-up. He was to have been tried at the current sessions of the Nuddea Court, on the 3rd proximo, but at the particular desire of the Sub-divisional officer of Ranaghat the trial stands postponed to the next sessions. There has been another case of embezzlement on the part of a public officer in Nuddea. The offender in this case was the clerk constable of the Court Sub-Inspector of Bongong named Mutty Hoddeen. This man misappropriated on two different occasions the sums of Rs. 90 and Rs. 11 respectively; the first was the amount of a fine imposed by the Deputy Magistrate upon one Bhojun Sheik; the second was the balance of a certain sum of Rs. 24-8-3 sent to him by the head-constable of the Bongong Police Station. The accused has been convicted at the Sessions now holding and sentenced to 5 and 2 years' rigorous imprisonment for the two offences named above.

THE PRESS COMMISSIONER informs us that arrangements for the delimitation of the new frontier are being proceeded with in each direction where the frontier has been changed.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—I. Report on the political administration of the territories within the Central India Agency for 1877-78. 2. A History of the Great Sepoy War, in Bengali. By Rajanikanta Gupta, Part IV. 3. Bharateshvari Kalyam or Empress of India. A poem in Sanskrit. By Beni Madhub Nyaratna. 4. Sahitya Sangraha or Easy Selections in Sanskrit compiled by Rajanikant Gupta. 5. Kabitabali or poems in Sanskrit. By Reesikash Sastri. 6. Farewell address of the Gramsbarta, a Bengali Weekly paper. By Radhabullub Dey. 7. Manasa Runjini, a poem in Bengali. By Probodh Chunder Sircar. 8. Saddarshana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy Vol. 3, No. 3 for March, 1879. 9. Parichárika, a Monthly Bengali Journal, Vol. II. No. 1.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, May 24th.—The House of Commons last night resumed the debate on the Indian Budget. Mr. Stanhope deprecated a Paper Currency for India and anticipated that silver would rise, in consequence of the failure of the European silk crop, and hoped that it would only be necessary to raise two millions out of the five millions asked for. The House then agreed to an adjournment of the debate. The House of Commons read the first time the bill sanctioning a loan of five millions to (by ?) the Indian Government.

24th.—News from Tashkend states that General Kaufmann has started for St. Petersburgh.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote made a statement that, after full and careful consideration of Cape affairs, the Government had decided to appoint Sir Garnet Wolseley to the supreme military and civil command of Natal, the Transvaal and the adjoining districts, including the seat of war. Sir Bartle Frere was considered to be sufficiently occupied at Capetown, Mr. George Kellner has been appointed a Knight Commandar of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

28th.—Parliament has adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess until the 9th June. The Royal Commission, appointed to investigate the organisation of the British army, is composed of General Airey as president, and Generals Lord Napier, MacDougall and Norman as members.

29th.—General Lobanoff, at present Russian Ambassador at the Porte, will be appointed Russian Ambassador in London. The Russian Minister at Athens will become Russian Ambassador at Constantinople in Lobanoff's place.

29th.—Orders have been issued for 1,130 marines to embark at once in the transport *Jumna* for service at the Cape in the Zulu war.

29th.—Advices from Peru state that an engagement had taken place off the port of Iquique between two Chilian wooden men of war and the Peruvian Ironclad frigate, *Independencia* of 14 guns. All three vessels sank.

Capetown, May 24th.—The British advance in force into Zululand will be made in a few days. Colonel Wood will resume operations directly Lord Chelmsford arrives at Kambula. There is much sickness among the troops at Inzeyane.

Washington May 24th.—The House of Representatives has voted a bill enacting that the coinage of silver minimum is to be two million dollars monthly

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1879.

THE PEACE.

THE 26TH DAY OF MAY, 1879, will remain memorable in the history of British India. On that day the Treaty of Peace between Amir Yakub Khan and our Government was signed by the former at Gundamuck. It has since been signed by the Viceroy. The following are the articles of the treaty :

First.—Peace and friendship between the Government and the Amir.

Second.—The Amir is to publish an amnesty guaranteeing all his subjects from punishment, or molestation, on account of any intercourse with the British.

Third.—The Amir is to conduct his relations with foreign States according to the advice of the British Government. The British Government is to support the Amir against foreign aggression.

Fourth.—The British representative is to reside at Cabul with a suitable escort, and to have the right to depute British agents on special occasions to the Afghan frontier, the Amir may depute Afghan agents to reside in India.

Fifth.—The Amir guarantees the personal safety and honorable treatment of the British agents within his jurisdiction.

Sixth and *Seventh.*—Relate to commercial facilities, the details of which are to be arranged in a separate agreement to be concluded in one year.

Eighth.—Provides for a telegraph line to Cabul, via Kurrum.

Ninth.—In consideration of the friendly alliance, the British Government restores to the Amir all territories now in the possession of the British Armies except the Kurrum, Pishin and Sibi valleys which are to be treated as assigned districts; the Amir to receive surplus revenue after payment in all administrative charges, The British Government to retain complete control of the Khyber and Michni Passes, and of the relations with the independent tribes connected with the Passes.

Tenth.—Six lacs of rupees as a subsidy annually; contingent on the observance of whole treaty; also the appointment of a mixed commission to settle the new boundaries.

As advocates of peace we welcome this treaty. It means that the war is at an end, that the

sacrifice of men and money, which it necessarily involved will now cease, that India will now have rest. There seems, however. to be a difference of opinion as to whether the people of Affghanisthan, will accept this treaty, whether they will ratify the acts of Yakub Khan, and whether it will actually put an end to hostilities. Many, and they are knowing and thoughtfulmen, are inclined to think that this is only the beginning of the end, that Yakub Khan will prove another Shah Sooja, that the Affghans as a people do not bear good will towards us, and that they will not quietly submit to the authority of our Government though the rigour of that authority has been minimized by giving the cession of the Affghan territories the character of assignment and not annexation. We do not, however, share this belief or suspicion. We hold that the position of Shah Sooja and Yakub Khan is widely different. Shah Sooja was an imbecile, while Yakub is a man; the former's adherents were weak and had no elements of cohesion, whereas those of the latter are strong, earnest and united; the former was a pensioner of the British Government and had ceased to command popular sympathy in his country whereas the latter was a victim of his father's jealousy and anger and from his early youth occupied the proud position of the people's man; the former's entry into Kabul at the point of the British bayonet was a humiliation of Affghanisthan, while the latter's entry into the British Camp has been with the consent of his men, and for the protection of Affgan honor and interests; the former was believed to be a puppet in the hands of the British while the latter is credited with a will of his own, and not likely to allow himself to be dictated to by our Government. The conditions of the treaty shew that Yakub has played his cards well. We do not, therefore, think that the people of Affghanisthan will disown the Amir and set aside the treaty. So far we think British India has positively gained by the conclusion of the treaty.

Let us consider the comparative advantages of this treaty to Kabul and British India or England. Our Government has exhibited the greatest moderation in the terms it has imposed upon the Amir. It has not exacted any one of the rights of the conquerer. Whatever the reasons which led the Affghans to offer no resistance to the progress of British arms, in their country it cannot be denied that our troops occupy the grounds where they are by the right of conquest. Not that the exploits of our troops have added much to their military fame; it was owing to sheer good luck, the indifference of the enemy, and the irresolution of the Affghan Government that our columns advanced so rapidly, sodecisively, and so successfully, notwithstanding gross mismanagement of the commissariat, serious blunders in design, and in some instances absence of intelligent concert in attack. Nevertheless our operations have been crowned with success, and according to the usages of war our Government occupies in Affghansthan the position of conqueror. But it has not exercised any one of the rights or prerogatives of the conqueror. We do not know what will be the total cost of the Affghan campaign, but we fear it will not be less than three millions. It is usual with the conqueror to levy compensation either in the shape of a money indemnity as in the case of France after the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war or by cession of territory and also pecuniary payment as in the case of Turkey after the termination of the Russo-Turkish war. But our Government has not demanded any such concession. It has not taken a pice or an inch of ground from the Affghan Government. On the contrary it has agreed to pay the Amir a subsidy of 6 lacs of rupees per annum. It has taken over in assignment certain Passes, which it will hold in trust for the Amir, and the surplus revenue of which it will make over to His Highness after deducting the cost of administration thereof. It is not stated whether this will be a permanent arrangement. In fact no period is mentioned. Perhaps our Government has purposely left this part of the arrangement uncertain, for if the cost of administration is not covered by the revenues of the assigned tracts our Government will have no right to demand the excess expenditure from the Amir, and it will not do to go on meeting this excess from the Indian treasury. Then, again, our Government would like to take time to consider the cost of the new experiment of commanding the passes. It is believed that it will entail upon our Government the maintenance of at least ten thousand troops to garrison the different passes, which will involve an expenditure of about a crore of rupees per annum, and after all will this expenditure of money bring much accession of strength to our Government? Whether it will or no is a question which we may discuss hearafter; one thing is clear the Amir has suffered no loss by the assignment of the passes in question. Then Yakub has got what his father had vainly sued for, viz., a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, and he has got it we may say by a fluke. The British had invaded his country, but his people had plundered them and had also enriched themselves by furnishing them with supplies at fabulous prices. The campaign has cost our Government about three crores, but it has cost the Affghan Government very little except the life of the Amir Shere Ali, for which Yakub did not care much. The late Amir had supplicated Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook for a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, and would have made any concessions, if our Government had granted his prayer, but it was inexorable, and Shere Ali consequently sought for the good grace of Russia. But Yakub has got the guarantee, while our Goverument has expended three millions of money in order to find a decent way, when too late, for according it, Yakub has consented to the residence of British officers at Kabul, but Shere Ali would have done the same, if he had been guaranteed protection from foreign invasions by our Government. Thus on all essential points the Treaty of Peace is a decided gain to Affghansthan. To Yakub Khan personally it is of incalculable value, for it acknowledges his position as the *defacto* Ruler of Affghansthan.

What has been the gain to our Government? It cannot be measured, it cannot be weighed, it cannot be counted. In fact, in our hnmble opinion it has not acquired one iota of advantage, which it might not have got without going through a baptism of blood and spending three millions of public money. Let us take the concessions which Yakub Khan has apparently made to our Government. In the first place the Amir is to conduct his relations with foreign states according to the advice of the British Government. In the second place the Ameer will receive British representatives in his court at Kabul. In the third place the Ameer will allow the construction of a telegraph line to Kabul *via Kurrum* And in the fourth place the Amir assigns certain passes to the British Government for administration and control. Now, we ask which of these concessions could not have been obtained by our Government if it had conceded an offensive and defensive alliance to Shere Ali at Umballa in 1869. The Amir was then in such a temper of mind that he would have made any reasonable concession if his own prayer had boen granted. His faith in the British Government was then unbounded and the frankness and friendliness of Lord Mayo had greatly strengthened that faith in him. It is true that Lord Lytton did make some efforts to regain the Amir's confidence, but unfortunately it was too late, and his envoy did not go the right way. It is needless for us to say that we do not set much value upon the new treaty as an obligatory document. The Affghans are very slippery, and if the Russians again intrigue and proffer gold to the Amir we do not know what he will do. The British Resident will be then powerless, while the British telegraph line will not be then worth a day's purchase. But assuming for argument's sake that the new treaty will prove much more stable than we are led to expect from the known character of the Affghans, the question remains whether the end which we have attained justified the means by which we have attained it. All things considered our Affghan policy from beginning to end from the time of Lord Lawrence down to the present period has been a huge blunder, and the poor tax-payers of India have suffered for the incompetency and mistakes of their sapient rulers.

THE DECCAN DACOITIES.

For some weeks past Bombay has been convulsed by dacoities in the Deccan. A series of gang-robberies have occurred. According to one paper, the *Deccan Star*, "dacoities are reported to have taken place at Paluspe in Panwell, Vaijanath in the district of Tannah, Alegaon in the Seroor Talooka and Oundh near Ganesh Khund. The dacoity at Paluspe was very daring. The dacoits went to the house of Tatiasaheb Oze once Dewan at Baroda, under pretence, as the report goes, that they were sent by Government to make *bandobasta* against the dacoits (themselves); they entered the house and demanded from Tatiasaheb a sum of 30,000 Rs. which naturally was refused. They then took to looting the house and carried away property worth about a lac and quarter." At Poona there have been several fires. Two palaces of the Peshawa, used by our Government for public offices, have been burnt down. An eye-witness, we quote the *Deccan Star* again, narrates "we had scarcely got into our beds when a loud shrill voice was heard that disturbed the whole part of the city in which Visrambag is situate. We listened and we heard that there was something very shocking. We hastened out of our rooms to inquire and to our greatest astonishment we learnt that the Visrambag palace was on fire. A thrill of horror ran through our veins but our steps naturally drew us to the horrid scenes. A torrent of smoke was seen rushing through a window in the north east corner. The sad tidings spread and hundreds were driven to the scene." The same writer states: "At about two o'clock in the morning it was reported that the Budvar Palace was in flames. By this time the fire on the Vishrambag palace had scarcely abated and when the sad tidings of the second conflagration came, we could not induce ourselves to give credence to the sad tidings. But unfortunately the rumour was too true. The authorities have been on the alert; the military have been called out, and the Police have been active. Vigorous measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the infection. We believe we may now say that the current of this dangerous criminality has been stemmed.

In the meantime we observe that a section of the Bombay Press has made this outburst of the criminal population of the Deccan a pretext for hanging thereon a tirade against the educated natives, particularly the Brahmins, of the Western Presidency. The logic upon which they have fastened this charge is irresistible. The clerk of the book-depot at Poona who was the incendiary and under arrest, is a so-called educated native and a Brahmin, and the wiseacres, who read in these dacoities a conspiracy of the educated natives of the Deccan against the British Government, argue that other educated natives and Brahmins must be in league with him. Man is an animal and horse is an animal, therefore man is horse and *vice versa*. We well remember how the same senseless and sweeping charge was laid against the educated natives throughout the country at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny as being all more or less connected with the revolt, because the infamous Nana was an educated native! That wretch was well acquainted with English literature, could spout Shakespeare and Milton, could read newspapers and talk about English papers, used to mix freely with the European ladies and gentlemen, and to take delight in European sports, and yet he did not hesitate to commit the terrible massacre of Cawnpore. And if Nana could be such a miscreant, why not other educated natives too? But facts could not be altered by imagination and malice. The loyal devotion of the educated natives throughout the country to the British Crown proclaimed trumpet-tongued their fidelity and attachment to it. Similarly the malicious cry of the *Bambay Gazette* and other writers of that ilk has been confounded by the unimpeachable loyalty of the educated natives of the Western Presidency. Well does the *Times of India* say: "Our hold on India must be weak indeed if every accident can imperil it. The deliberate policy of twenty years' statesmanship must be utterly condemned if we are to change it the moment a young native clerk, of the social weight and influence that a monthly wage of thirty rupees implies, imitates the two school boys of Blackheath,

and takes to the highroad as an Indian Dick Turpin. Fortunately the men who won India and the men who hold it are made of sterner stuff than to be frightened by any such bogies. But had there been cause for real anxiety, the mischievous intelligence published in Bombay as news from Poona was well calculated to do as much damage as the most disloyal Brahmin of them all could desire." The most mischievous utterances came from the special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* at Poona. The *Times of India* smothers him in this trenchant style. Our contemporary writes: "Who, for instance, could possibly believe that 'a regular crusade has been preached against the Government for some time past in the Poona City Town Hall?' The charge here was rather against the Government than the natives, for of course no Government could command a moment's confidence that permitted regular crusades to be regularly preached against it in the open town halls of its capital cities. It is unnecessary to say that there was not a word of truth in this statement, and that all the statements of a like kind were equally false. A cock-and-bull story about gunpowder being found in the Commissioner's office had no existence save in this extraordinary correspondent's fertile imagination. A description that came from the same source, viz.:—'The natives in the city rendered no assistance, but laughed and joked looking calmly on, as if it were a matter of great fun, whilst the European soldiers were working at the fire-engines with all their might and main,' had no shadow of foundation, and could only stultify the journal which printed it gravely. The natives worked as hard as they could, and spent the whole night at the fire-engines. Indeed, men whose houses and property were in danger would scarcely be inclined to laugh and joke in the presence of the European soldiers who were trying to save them. As a matter of fact the natives also obtained the arrest of the four men, from whom it is hoped a clue may be eventually traced." Referring to the malicious statements of the *Bombay Gazette's* Special the *Indu Prokash* says: "The real facts of the case are these:—When the Vishram Baug was first set on fire, *it was the natives—and mind the educated Natives—who first hastened to the spot*, and commenced exerting themselves with all the might they could collect to extinguish the fire. *Professor Kero Laxman Chhattre, the Assistant teachers and a number of students of the local High School and many others ran to the spot and worked at one pump from* 10-30 *p.m., on Tuesday, till long after Wednesday morning.* Some of them even climbed up and did what they could to save the palace. When the Boodwar Wada was on fire, the Natives were all willing and most anxious to render every aid possible but on the one hand there was not a sufficient number of fire engines and on the other hand the public at large were prohibited from having anything to do there, while the military were engaged in putting off the fire. On Wednesday morning last the leading educated Natives of Poona, determined to trace the diabolical plot to its origin and stand by the authorities, began to concern themselves about the origin of the conflagrations and the Principal of the Deccan College and other leading members of the Poona Native community owe every credit for having first ascertained from the neighbourhood of the places burnt the persons who were to be seen there before the buildings caught fire. When the neighbouring people spoke to having seen the Depot Keeper's son wandering near the Depot on the evening of Tuesday, these Native Gentlemen at once sent for the Depot Keeper and his son, asked them some questions and from the ambiguous nature of the answers as well as from the suspicious looks of the latter, they at once reported the matter to the City Magistrate. The City Magistrate arrived and questioned the two suspected characters and was satisfied that their answers were full of suspicion. The father and the son were then ordered into custody." So it was the educated natives, who were chiefly instrumental in tracing the chief incendiaries, but according to the *Bombay Gazette* they have been at the bottom of the whole plot. Strange that it did not strike this director of the public mind, this teacher of the public, that it is one thing to agitate and memorialize, and another thing to plunder and burn, that the men, who have recours to lawful and constitutional means for the ventilation of their grievances, are not likely to employ dacoity and arson as remedies for political ills. And political revolutions are not made by a fire here, a shot there, or a robbery somewhere of an innocent subject, who has nothing to do with the administration of the country.

While we simply laugh at the insanity of the *Bombay Gazette* and do not for a moment believe that this movement has a wide popular basis, we do not however make light of it altogether. Why this sudden outburst of the criminal impulses of even that degraded class, who are implicated in the outrages under comment? Mahratta raids were common enough in the country before they were put down by the strong hand of the British Government. But for some time past it is said the minds of the Deccan ryots have been unhinged. The land settlement pressing on the springs of industry, the hard-heartedness of the soucars, the courts working as the engine of destruction of the peasantry, high prices, drought, famine, forest laws,—all these things it is said have combined to produce a feeling of despondency among the agricultural population, and the malcontents have sought to avenge their wrongs by plundering and burning people's houses and public offices, which contained records of their indebtedness. We do not know whether all this is true or not, but there cannot be smoke without fire underneath. There must be some causes at the bottom, which have forced into play the criminal instincts of the desperadoes. We dare say the Government will make the fullest enquiry into the subject and publish the results of such enquiry. It is also said that the New Arms Act having deprived the people of arms, they have not been able to resist the dacoits with weapons for self-defence. This is also a most important point for enquiry. While we call upon the Government to make necessary investigation into the matter, we hope independent public men and bodies will pursue the same enquiry. We may not know the whole truth, if the policy and measures of Government be responsible for the present state of things in the Deccan.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE ON INDIA.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE, our late law member, delivered at the Mechanic's Institute, Hanley, and at Stoke two remarkable lectures on India. Sir Arthur, as the reader is aware, is an erudite scholar, a careful observer, a generous thinker, a thoughtful writer, and a sympathising man. The first lecture was descriptive, and the second didactic. Speaking of the area of India, he said, "it is equal in size to Great Britain, Sweden, Germany, Austria, France, Spain, Italy, and the territories which used to form European Turkey, all put together." And he thus described the geographical position of the Viceroy and the Government of India: "A Viceroy sitting in Calcutta and sending orders to Peshawur, to Mysore, and to Burma, may be compared to an Emperor sitting in Vienna, and sending orders to York, toMadrid, and to Athens. The town residence of the members of the Government is some 1,300 miles from their country residence; much as if our Prime Minister were to live in London for one season of the year, and for the rest in Florence; and yet be equally within his own country, and, in the full current of his official duties." Talking of the intellectual differences among the varied populations of India, Sir Arthur remarked "I believe that the highest and most cultivated minds to be found in London, or Paris, or Berlin, do not so much excel the rudest Calabrian or Bulgarian peasantry, in point of religion, knowledge, or refinement, as the Hindoo gentleman of Calcutta excels communities living in the same province with himself." Of the priesthood and the intellectual classes he says: "Among the priesthood are men of subtle, refined, and cultured minds, commanding a language which, as students of it tell us, is pre-eminent among languages for fertility, compass, and power, and has given birth to religious and poetical works of singular force and beauty. These, I think, are the grand phenomena of Hindoo civilisation; that it is the mother of two great religions which have for many centuries commanded the allegiance of nearly half the human race; that it now upholds within India one of these religions, very ancient yet popular, and full of life; that it has created a strong ecclesiastical organisation, and a magnificent language, which, though its great works are now archaic, and though it has fallen into decay through centuries of war and oppression, is still the groundwork of many a mother tongue, and is now, as I have been told, showing signs of renewed life and vigour. To this I should add that of late years many residents in the great towns have applied themselves to acquire European learning; that there we find Indian gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure and a profit to converse; and lawyers who, both at the Bar and on the Bench, hold their own with European rivals or colleagues." Sir Arthur thus spoke about the Sepoy Mutiny:

"Nothing could show more conclusively the absence of any national spirit. The mutineers appeared to have everything on their side—numbers, organisation, discipline, artillery, munitions of war, and the skill to use them. What they lacked was the unity of purpose which can only be supplied by a national spirit. They were either not supported, or very feebly supported, by the country people; their counsels vacillated from day to day; at one moment a bold man prevailed, and a bold push was made; then he was displaced by jealousy or rivalry, and there followed a period of inaction. When our little army lay before Delhi, they were enormously outnumbered by the enemy, and they would have been placed in the utmost straits if troops had been sent to cut off their communications in the rear. Why was not that done? There was plenty of force to do it, plenty of military skill to see its importance. But no one of the leaders was willing to go away from headquarters in the city, for fear that in his absence his authority might be undermined and his position lost. This fatal jealousy and disunion ruined all their plans. We, the handful of men, surprised, perplexed, amazed at the defections on all sides, were still a nation; the ranks closed up; the spirits rose; the resolution hardened; all worked as one man to one end; and we prevailed over the mass of matter which lacked unity of will. So it has been, certainly ever since the beginning of our conquests in India; and, so far as we can see, during the whole period known to history. If India were a nation in the same sense in which England is a nation, or in the same sense in which we suppose China to be a nation we should have no business there, and we should not be there, as permanent rulers. But because it is only a congeries of nations, tribes, religions, and castes, with little coherency among them, it has fallen under the dominion of a paramount power, strong enough to keep all others in subjection, and to keep the peace among them.

The second lecture was more important and interesting. The text was "our rule in India." He said, "our policy towards India, during the first years of our possession, was to regard it as a place for aggrandisement, a field for patronage, a fund to be easily drawn upon, a card to play in games of ambitious rivalry with our neighbours, but since the time of that noble and virtuous Governor, Lord Cornwallis, it has been agreed that India ought to be governed with no other object than the benefit of the Indians themselves." We are glad to observe that Sir Arthur has done justice to the memory of that wise and benevolent ruler who was the first to recognise England's mission in the East, and placed duty and justice above intrigue or interest in England's administration in India, we mean Lord Cornwallis. Sir Arthur pointed out some of the difficulties in the way of inducing Indians to accept new ideas. "Their habits, mode of life, the condition of society, caste, and their position as a subject race, operated against it; but some of the faults lay with the Europeans, who were few in number, frequently changed their posts, had not much time for intercourse with the Natives, and some of whom, especially young men, repelled Indians by their rudeness and superciliousness." Sir Arthur Hobhouse thus dwelt on Indian caste:

I have often been asked whether caste is decaying. My answer is that as regards the mass of the Indian communities. I have not come across any evidence to show that the bonds of caste are losing their strength; and if they were, I think we should have a most formidable danger to deal with. I have exhibited to you the principle of caste as destructive of the national principle, while noting how powerful it is in other respects. I have now to say that the evils attending the system of caste are not to be compared with the good effected by it under present circumstances. In some respects it appears to solve problems which perplex us in Europe. For instance, I suppose there is no department of government which has given more trouble to the rulers of this country than the treatment of the indigent poor. But in India each community provides for its own poor in what way I do not know but it is done. Again, in the course of my own business I have come across the strongest evidence of the confidence that all the banking, the mercantile community have in one another and of the extreme rarity with which that confidence is abused. It constantly happens that no securities are given for money transactions, even that no written accounts are kept; yet there is no litigation and if there are disputes they are settled by some domestic tribunal Now, of course, people may say that such things have nothing to do with caste and it is true of nearly all social phenomena that

they are too complete to be referred confidently and absolutely to a single cause. The absence of State pauperism may be ascribed to the village system, but it is found in Bengal where the village system has decayed. It may be ascribed to the system of undivided families; but that appears to me to be very closely akin to the system of caste. The phenomena in question are at any rate, coincident with caste and I think it only reasonable to set them down amongst its effects. In fact caste appears to me to be the very cement of Hindu society as it exists, and not of Hindoo society alone, for the circumstance that Mahomedans partially adopt it seems to show its necessity for the masses of Indian society at large. It environs a man's daily life and supplies a guide and a sanction for his daily actions. Within his narrow horizon it is his law, his religion, his public opinion. It is like the force of gravity whose constant pressure keeps us where we are; if it were removed we should fly off into space. It is not possible to destroy such a system very quickly; but if by any miracle that could be done, I believe that the most frightful social convulsions would be the result. It would be much the same as if we in England were suddenly to lose our reverence for the Throne, the Parliament, the law, the minister of religion and the opinion of our neighbours. Anybody may fairly fancy what would take place in England if those sanctions could be suddenly destroyed. The same would in my judgment take place in India if the system of caste were suddenly or rapidly dissolved.

We have read with great pleasure this able and sensible vindication of caste in India. Caste is the moral lever, which sustains Indian society, the social police which protects the domestic hearth and honor. Ages of conquest, foreign domination and misrule have swept over the country, and yet the people are compact, orderly, industrious and in their own way thriving. What is it that has thus sustained the vast social fabric of this immense continent?—we say, it is caste. Nothing could be more refreshing than the eloquent vindication of the educational policy of the Government of India by Sir ArthurHobhouse. We have much pleasure in transcribing below this part of his lecture:

I believe it is true of other provinces, it is certainly true of the one which I personally know, the Province of Bengal, that our attempts to promote education there have given the most astonishing impulse to liberal studies. It seems to be the one European institution into which the Natives of India have thrown themselves heart and soul. They make great sacrifices to gain an university education they come in ever-increasing numbers, and they work very hard for their degrees. It is not too much to say that the annual university examination for degrees in Calcutta is, in thousands of households throughout Bengal one of the greatest and most stirring events of the year. What is to be the result of this great stimulus to the Indian intellect? It is too early to speak with certainty. "Great political danger," says one school of thinkers; and that a school which at the present moment appears to be in much favor. We are it is said forging a weapon which may shatter our dominion in pieces. But the statesmen, who resolved to do all that in them lay to promote education, set aside the notion of political danger. In the first place they held that an intelligent people are not so dangerous to deal with as ignorant one; they considered that "the general diffusion of knowledge is inseparably followed by more orderly habits, by increasing industry, by a taste for the comforts of life, by exertion to acquire them and by the growing prosperity of the people." That a liberal education was likely to create a demand for office on the part of the persons so educated was clearly foreseen. In fact one of the objects contemplated was not only to produce a higher degree of intellectual fitness but to raise the moral character of those who partake of its advantages, and to supply you with servants to whose probity you may with increased confidence, commit offices of trust." But above and beyond these speculations on direct political results it was held that it is our duty to give to our subjects the best influences we have to impart in the sure and certain faith that great spiritual influences will work for good though in what exact mode we cannot foresee. And the best thing we have to give them is that education which the Government in 1854 declared its desire to see extended in India: "That which has for its object the diffusion of the improved arts, science, philosophy and literature of Europe; in short of European knowledge." The question whether or no we ought to continue this policy is really the question at what subject we ought to aim. "Make the India intelligent and capable of national views," say some, "and we shall be no longer able to govern them." "Make them such a nation if only it were possible, I would say, and we shall have done the noblest work that ever was done by a conquering people." It is the old secular ever-recurring question between dominant and subject races and classes. The planters of the South American States would not teach their negroes to read or write; I believe in some States it was penal to do so, lest they should become too *intelligent* for slavery. I am old enough to remember when grave arguments were delivered in this country against educating the poor for fear it should make them "above their station." At all times large sections of the dominant class have declared of the subject one that it is not fit for enlarged ideas or privileges, and will make a bad use of them, if acquired. At this moment it is alleged with much error and exaggeration I think that Native Indians are not fit to hold high office in our Government. At this moment many Europeans in India are delighted when they can catch some conceited young man and hold him up as a fair specimen of an Indian under the new education. At this moment the free expression of Indian thought through the Vernacular Press has been put under restraint. I know as well as any man that India is not England, that, in many details and methods government there must differ from government here. But there is a great deal of human nature about Indian men as well as about English men and broad moral and intellectual principles are as sound in Asia as they are in Europe. I hold that the end and object of government should be the same in both continents: that is to say, not for the governors but for the governed; not to benefit a class nor even to perpetuate any particular form of government, but elevate and strengthen the people, to help them to grow to the full stature which their faculties permit. That we ought, for the benefit of the people at large, to remain rulers in India, that if we govern with unselfish purpose and with ordinary wisdom we shall remain rulers there for a period of time quite beyond the present scope of practical statesmanship, I cannot conceive to be doubtful. It is quite a different thing to say that we ought to govern with an eye to perpetuating our dominion for ever and to keep the people weak in order that we may rule over them. That is the old heathen principle of government: *dcoide et impera*; the selfish principle of government for ourselves not for them. And I would scan very narrowly all proposals to fetter the free play of mind or action in India because though they may possibly be justified by special circumstances they very seldom are so justified, they are the common resource of those who wish to govern with the least expenditure of thought and wisdom and they are suspiciously in accord with the selfish theories of Empire. And that brings me to my last topic to us far the most important of all *viz*., the effect which the possession of India has or may have on ourselves I say that according as we deal with it so will it affect us If we do our best to use it for the sake of the people governed if we deal with it nobly and generously, it will raise us in the scale of nations; if we use it in ignoble and selfish fashion it will degrade and debase us.

Nobly said. Sir Arthur Hobhouse acted in India just as he thought. There was a breadth of mind, a loftiness of purpose, a generous sympathy, a keen sense of justice, in all that he said and did in India, which challenged our admiration, and we are not a little delighted to see that the same high principles adorned his utterances in England about India.

If all retired Anglo-Indians were inspired by the same noble spirit, if they were actuated by the same kindly and generous feelings, if they worked with the same zeal and earnestness, and if they advocated the same righteous principles of conduct in dealing with the people of India that we see so prominently in Sir Arthur Hobhouse's lectures, the dumb millions of India would not have to pine away for want of a suitable tongue. But alas! how few Anglo-Indians on return home remember the country whose sons' toil still keeps them in competence, independence, and in not a few cases in luxury!

THE IRISH PARTY IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE were two questions lately ventilated by the Irish Party in Parliament which are deserving of attention by the student of Parliamentary politics in this country. One was the question of what is technically called mixed education, and the other the land question. With regard to the first Mr. O'Donell the member for Dungarvan delivered a most able and powerful speech. He thus depicted the system of mixed education. Taking the London University to be a model of mixed education he said that the professor of a chair there was asked to sign a declaration to the effect that in "lecturing, examining, and discharging the various duties of his office he should carefully abstain from teaching or advancing *any* doctrine or making *any* statement derogatory to the truth of revealed religion or injurious or disrespectful to the religious convictions of *any* portion of his class or audience; and he also promised that he would not introduce or discuss, in his place and capacity as a professor, *any* subject of controversy, political or religious, *tending* to produce contention or excitement." He thus illustrated the incongruities of this provision:

"Let hon. members imagine the effect of applying a provision of that kind over the whole sphere and area of educational subjects, and let them also imagine the position in which such a gagged professor under the mixed education system might find himself. Suppose that there were within a class-room of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland students who represented the various opinions of the Protestant world, the Catholics, the Buddhists, the Hindoos, the Mahommedans, the Oriental Christians, the Jews, the Pantheists, the Atheists, and all the diffetent sects and sub sects which from before the coming and after the coming of Christ had survived to the present day—suppose a professor rising in his place under such circumstances and proposing to discuss any subject of philosophy or history, and to explain the influences which had been operating in any department of science, literature, or religion. Did the professor feel himself, being a conscientious Calvinist or Lutheran, bound to express certain views on the Inquisition or the Crusades—he (Mr. O'Donnell) would not say how erroneously—he might at once be muzzled with a remark—"Oh! you are depreciating the Catholic religion;" did he praise the Crusades, a Mohammedan lad could say, "You are depreciating the Mussulman religion," and so on. Again, did he speak with respect of Catholic civilisation, of the great Popes, of the glories of the Catholic Church in letters, in science, in good works; did he venture to animadvert upon the civil wars, the interruption of progress, which followed the Reformation, what a storm of protests would arise from all the zealous young Calvinists and Lutherans in his class. There was not a question on which the veriest tyro might not have a right to shut up the most erudite professor (hear, hear, and laughter.) The truth of the matter was that the whole theory of mixed education was absurd and impracticable, and that in practice it was either a farce or something a great deal worse. In Ireland for instance, mixed education was no laughing matter. It was in the highest degree unfair and offensive to the deepest convictions of a religious people. He would, however, continue to exhibit in detail the wretched impotence of the theory, considered as a theory with its gagged professors and its show of sham impartiality. He would take up education, branch by branch, and the House would see how every branch was stunted and withered under this noxious make-believe. He was by no means going to inflict upon the House an encyclopædic survey of human knowledge and research (laughter), but there could be no harm in making it manifest that this was a thoroughly practical question. Take for example the science of geology. There were schools which asserted that this earth bore evident traces of—indeed was eloquent with abundant proofs of—the falsehood of Scriptural narratives. There was also a school of geologists who equally maintained that there was nothing which science had discovered which in reality opposed the conclusions of the Revealed Word as believed by Christians. What must be the position of a gagged professor in such a case? He must be at the best cautious in expressing or in hinting at his own opinions, and careful not to give what might be thought undue weight to the one side or the other. He must not attack "revealed religion" himself, neither must he attack its assailants. That would be "controversial," and "tend to produce contention or excitement" (hear, hear.) Besides what was revealed religion"? How much of the Catholic religion was a Queen's College professor bound to consider to be revealed religion? Again, take the subject of comparative physiology. There were those who believed that the lessons of that science were fatal to the theory of the Divine origin of man, but there were also those who believed that its lessons, rightly understood and accurately appreciated, contained nothing whatever which could hurt the feelings of any Christian. Once more take the science of chemistry. At first sight that science might appear to be comparatively innocuous, and yet they knew that in the present day distinguished men came forward and informed them that they were convinced that the potentiality of matter was so great as entirely to dispense with the Divine Creator. In these as in other things the professoriate must sacrifice the interests of truth and science to the interests of refraining from injuring the convictions of any portion of a class or audience. Yet the science he had quoted were not the most intimately connected with the everyday contentions of opinion and faith. They were only physical sciences. The sciences and branches of knowledge which deal directly with man and with human society, the pursuits, the aims, the hopes, the conduct of mankind in all ages, were incomparably more full of points of dispute. It was manifest, however that even in the fundamental study of the physical sciences they came upon points of differences of the first magnitude—points on which varieties of view were very numerous. But let them come to the more controversial studies Let them take the question of history. He defied any professor whatever, of any talent and experience, to teach history so as to avoid making any statement derogatory to the truths of revealed religion or injurious to the convictions of any portion of a mixed class or audience. In connexion with what century what period of a century, what country could that be done? Take the era of the Protestant Reformation in England, in Ireland, in Spain, in Italy, and in Germany, and on broad principles he would defy any professor to deliver a lecture on that subject without saying a great deal which would be certain to be disrespectful to a good section of those whom he addressed (hear, hear).

Happily the system of education in India is free from these incongruities. The professor here is not required to sign a pledge or to suppress his own conscience. He is only made to understand that the State in India had no religion, that no religious instruction of a controversial nature is given in our schools and colleges, and that no student is interfered with in the observance of his own religion. This policy of religions neutrality in matters of education has proved quite successful in India. The question is why should it not succeed in England and Ireland.

The land question is of much greater importance. Mr. Samuelson called attention to the working of the Agricultural Holdings Act, and moved for a select committee to inquire into the condition of the agricultural tenancies in England and Wales. He pointed out that the depressed state of the agricultural interests which had now prevailed for a long time, and which, owing to the competition and increasing imports from abroad, showed very little prospect of recovery, rendered it very desirable that the House should institute the inquiry which he asked. With reference to this question Mr. O'Donnell, the virtual leader of the Irish Party moved the following amendment:

"That there could be no adequate remedy for the agricultural depression existing throughout the country, and severely affecting also the interests of town labour, which does not, especially at this period of increasing foreign competition, protect the application of skill and capital to the soil by the establishment of compensation for unexhausted improvements, equitable appeal against exorbitant rents, and substantial security of tenure for the agricultural classes both in Great Britain and Ireland."

He supported his resolution with a strong array of facts. He said:

The position which the Conservative party held and probably liked to hold, was that, while they were leaders of the country party—the farmers—and enjoyed all the advantages of leadership, they gave in return but a minimum of protection. There was exceptionally severe agricultural depression throughout the country, and this would continue until we got rid of the mischievous features of a mischievous

system. What effectual remedy could there be which did not start with the removal of the artificial hindrances to agriculture? One of the chief of these artificial hindrances was the power of capricious eviction. In Ireland they had been more keenly sensible to the evils of the system that weighed on agriculture than the people of England had, but, unfortunately, it was only in England that public opinion was felt, and it was because English public opinion was in a matter so weak that nothing had been done to effect a remedy. Irish public opinion had been powerless against the combination of English landed interests covering and protecting Irish proprietary interests. This matter had a very close relation to the towns. So long as the towns were swamped by ignorant refugees from the country, deprived of the chance of settlement in their old country seats by the wretched system of insecurity, so long would these evils continue to be felt. They knew how the land system in Ireland was causing the expatriation of hundreds of thousands of the Irish working classes. Through no fault of their own the poor Irish emigrants were driven from their native homes and villages, and, landing on the quays of Liverpool and Bristol, they became active and restless competitors in town labour with the English artisan. As a consequence, the health, wealth, and comfort of the English artisan suffered in common with the Irish emigrant from the desperate struggle that now took place between the Irish beggar for food and the established English labourer in possession of the field. In the same way the mischievous character of the English land system flooded the manufacturing towns with wretched labourers of every kind, members of farmers' families deprived of their fair chance of settlement and advancement on the land. This flooding of the towns and manufacturing districts would not be got rid of and the town industries could not be protected until they could provide the rural population with guarantees and inducements to put their ability into the land instead of transplanting it into a wretched competition with town labour. He did not wish to refer further to the question of the agricultural labourers, but he was satisfied that until there was greater security introduced into land tenure, the farmers, even if they desired it, would be quite unable to guarantee a permanent improvement in the condition of the agricultural labourers (hear, hear.) The evils of the present poor law system, the enormous amount of pauperism existing in and disgracing this country in comparison with every other progressive nation in the world could not be got rid of until they remedied the evils of the land system. So long as the agricultural classes had no alternative but anxious labour for bare sustenance, so long an immense portion of the country population would have no refuge to look forward to in old age but the poorhouse, supported at the cost of the ratepayers. To a very large extent the poorhouse system—the poor rate—was a fund which the landholders of the country levied upon the ratepayers at large in order to provide a degraded and degrading pension for the victims of the landholding system. He would not go further into that matter. The speech of the hon. member for Banbury had been in favour of his (Mr. O'Donnell's amendment more than it had been in favour of his own resolution (hear) He would repeat the expression of his earnest wish that the Liberal party would progress in the path on which it had entered to-night. The Liberal party owed a debt which ought to have been paid long since to the agricultural classes of England and of Ireland. Protection was abolished by the voice of the Liberal constituencies, and the farmers were thereby deprived of all their exceptional advantages; but they had been left under all the disadvantages of the quasi-feudal system of civilisation which was maintained in this country, though it had been abolished in every other. It was time for the Liberal party now boldly to place the motto of free agriculture on their banners by the side of and as a supplement to free trade. Protection, he hoped and believed could never be introduced and for this reason that they were bound to place the working classes in the counties on an equality and under the same regime of liberty as they had insisted on for the workers in towns. It was said that the Liberal party was in want of an election cry. He would respectfully submit to its leaders that they could have no such excellent election cry or one so worthy of the Liberal party, as "Land Reform and Free Agriculture." In conclusion, he would say that as an Irishman he had great pride and pleasure in endeavouring by his resolution to lay the basis of some common agreement between the distressed interest of England and the distressed interests of Ireland. A feeling of revenge and no ignoble feeling of revenge confirmed his desire that the movement for which he prayed might succeed. On many an occasion the worst offenders against the hearths and homes of the Irish peasantry had been protected by the perverted feelings of English landlords. The Irish could exact no nobler vengeance than by enabling the English labouring classes to wrest from those who governed them, certainly not for their benefit, those blessings of freedom and securtity for which they had so long sought in vain. It would be a great thing if they could punish English misgovernment in Ireland by doing good to the masses of the English people. The English farmers need not fear that to do so would be a bad investment. English farmers could have no permanent interests in the oppression of the agricultural labourers (hear, hear.) As the free land movement gathered strength and the certainty of land reform in Ireland became nearer and nearer day by day, instead of coming as humble supplicants to hon. members opposite for some poor measure of protection for the wretched tenantry of Tipperary and Donegal they would come as the allies of the Liberal party to enforce their demands and then eviction and oppression would fly and not appear again in the field for many a day (hear, hear.)

This union of English and Irish liberals as the champions of the agricultural interest is a matter of public congratulation not only in the United Kingdom but also to other parts of the world, where the same struggle between the landlord and tenant is going on. This union may not produce immediate effect, but the beginning is not without hope. It is no small credit to the Irish Party that they should be in the van of agricultural reform in England. We observe that the Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Liberal Party, joined Mr. O'Donnell in his demand for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural population of England. We take this to mean that when the Liberals come to power, they will not fail to co-operate with the Irish party on this important question. Another triumph which the Irish Party have achieved is the recognition of the right of the Irish to enrol themselves as Volunteers for the defence of the United Kingdom.

MYSORE.

III.

CUT your coat according to the cloth at your disposal is a maxim, which holds as good in the case of a State as in that of an individual. The British Government, whether at home or abroad, is very expensive. They manage things much more cheaply on the continent of Europe In India the British Government has been equally expensive, and the same expensive character has distinguished the judiciary administration of Mysore. The assessed and surveyed area of the province is 3,064,576 acres and population according to the last census 50,55,412, but about one million persons perished last year during the famine. The population is thus divided according to occupation—agriculturists, 10,34,563, and non-agriculturists 40,25,849. The total revenue of the state, including provincial, land and municipal receipts, amounted in 1875-76, that is to say previous to the Famine, to Rs 87,06,023-7-2½. We give below the details:

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross Receipts.	Charges against Income: Charges of Collection including Cost of Salt and Opium and Cost of maintaining reproductive Works.	Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaties and other Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Inamdars.	Net Receipts.
Land Revenue including Sayer. ...	Rs. 8009170	Rs. 764821	2563556	Rs. 84490	Rs. 4592980
Forest ...	456270	234930	...	...	220979
Excise on spirit and drugs ...	1230416	32644	...	...	1193464
Tributes and contributions from Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9695857	1032395	2563556	84490	6007423
Assessed taxes ...	363403	..	...	...	363403
Salt ...	17076	212	...	...	16863
Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamps ...	207634	10047	...	...	196465
Post Office ...	54296	159883	...	...	...
Electric Telegraph ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mint ...	16168	...	...	...	16168
Law and Justice: Refunds...	3403	..	...	..	3430
Law and Justice: Real Fines &c. ...	468146	...	...	...	455066
Police: Refunds ...	2277	...	...	...	2277
Police: Real ...	2036	...	...	...	2036
Education ...	34484	...	..	...	34484
Interest ...	24018	...	...	...	24018
Public Works ...	60000	...	...	...	59881
Marine ...	...	...	...	...	...
Military Refunds, &c	347	...	...	...	347
Miscellaneous ...	104715	...	...	..	30889
Total ...	1358336	170148	...	...	1205333
Total Revenue...	11054193	1202544	2563556	84490	7212757 Gross Receipts.
LOCAL FUNDS.					
Municipal Funds ...	179818	...	...	...	179818
District Funds ...	439153	...	...	...	439153
One Anna Cess for Local purposes ...	151546	...	...	...	151546
District Irrigation Fund ...	74247	...	...	...	74247
Miscellaneous Local Cesses ...	240399	...	..	...	240399
Local Fund General.	55226	...	...	...	55226
Miscellaneous Fund.	852874	...	...	...	352874
Total ...	1493265	...	...	...	1493265
Gross Total ...	12547459	1202544	2563556	84490	net total 8706023

The following statement shews the expenditure of the state:

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Last year, 1874-75.	Present year, 1875-76.
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ..	95	1240
Civil and Political Establishments included under administration, Inam Commission and Revenue Survey ..	1455121	1479739
Civil Contingencies ..	10880	47717
Minor Departments ...	24728	68965
Judicial charges: Courts, &c. ..	935901	949103
Judicial charges: Prisons ...	125396	123077
Police charges ...	415018	570490
Military ...	869848	859914
Marine ...	...	...
Mint ...	...	26782
Deficit.—Post Office ...	103033	105592
Superannuation and retired allowances, &c. religious and charitable grants ...	230897	179455
Public Works Department.		
Agricultural: New ...	390129	553599
Agricultural: Repairs ...	123997	210778
Military ...: New ...	7878	14507
Military ...: Repairs ...	7241	15534
Civil Buildings ..: New ...	102817	261901
Civil Buildings ..: Repairs ...	23414	31191
Communications ...: New ..	248983	207079
Communications ...: Repairs ...	280225	347476
Miscellaneous Public Improvements: New ...	33807	206180
Miscellaneous Public Improvements: Repairs. ...	980	14911
Establishments, &c. ...	496752	334256
Education ...	206006	245144
Muzrayi or religious and charitable Institutions ..	293265	283649
Medical service ...	145274	149519
Stationery and Printing ..	87807	81473
Miscellaneous ..	101267	203408
Total Provinces	6639771	7572681
Surplus (Provincial)...	1569820	Against 359923
Local Funds.		
Municipal Expenditure ...	182272	187608
District Roads and Bridges from District Funds ...	324114	437725
One Anna Cess for Local purposes: Transferred to Village School Fund ...	30656	36367
One Anna Cess for Local purposes: Do to District Fund..	95167	97936
One Anna Cess for Local purposes: Do to Local Fund Gnl.	1910	17228
One Anna Cess for Local purposes: Do to Refunds ..	5	3
District Irrigation Fund ...	193981	49487
Miscellaneous Local Cesses ...	275627	240399
Local Fund General ...	19889	62505
Miscellaneous Funds ...	189941	216827
Total Local Funds	1313568	1346090
Grand Total	7953339	8918771
Local Fund Surplus	150635	147175
Total Surplus	1720456	Against 212747

It will be seen from the two statements that whilst in 1874-75 there was an aggregate surplus of over seventeen lacs of rupees, in 1875-76 there was an aggregate deficit of more than two lacs. There will be considerable decrease of revenue for some years to come owing to loss of population and resources in consequence of the famine, and unless the coat is cut according to the cloth at your disposal, the State will fall into bankruptcy. The Chief Commissioner is, therefore, engaged in substituting the Native in lieu of the European agency whenever practicable. But this will not be enough. We think there ought to be considerable reduction of departments or offices. The total civil expenditure comes to about 40 lacs per annum or about 60 per cent. of the general income of the state. The expenditure is thus carried on on too lavish a scale. We think much economy may be effected by doubling up some of the departments. In a Native state it is not necessary to have such scientific precision in the administrative machinery as we see in the British territories. The less complex the system the better. The people will understand it more easily and justice will be administered more expeditiously and cheaply. In what directions reform and retrenchment should be made the Chief Commissioner is in a better position to judge than we are, but we would suggest to him whether the establishment of arbitration courts would not faciliate and cheapen the administration of justice and whether a national militia would not reduce the cost of the army and Police. Unless radical changes are made in the administrative system, there is no prospect of adequate reduction of expenditure, and whatever may be done, we hope it will combine economy with efficiency. The employment of the native agency is both right and necessary in a Native State like Mysore. But it must be the educated native to whom preference should be given. "Mysore for the Mysoreans" is a principle to which we heartily assent, but if the Mysoreans are not found qualified for all the responsible offices, we do not see any reason why educated natives should not be drawn from other parts of India, whether Madras or Bombay, Bengal or Northern India. From whatever part of the country the educated native may be drawn, he ought to be cheaper than the European, and if no preference be shewn to particular provinces, there will be no room for the cliquism, which we are informed is eating up the vitals of society in Mysore. There are two parties in Mysore, the "Mysoreans" and the "Madrasees," and one miss no opportunity to misrepresent and traduce the

other. If educated natives of the other provinces are employed in common with those of Mysore and Madras, there will be a generous rivalry among them all, and little room for cliquism or factiousness. If Mr. Gordon cure this "social evil" in Mysore, he will render a real service to the province.

MOFUSSIL JUSTICE.

Another case illustrative of the miscarriage of justice in the Mofussil has been brought to our notice. The following letter from a correspondent at Cuttack dated the 24th ultimo gives the particulars of the case :

I beg to enclose herein a copy of a decision passed by Mr. Handley, Joint Magistrate of Cuttack.

The fact of the case to which the judgment refers may be briefly stated thus;—A respectable gentleman of this station sent his brother, a school-boy of 16 or 17 years of age, to his house 25 miles off in his cart in charge of his servant and the cart driver. While on their way they were met at a place called Kulia Bazaar about 16 miles distant from Cuttack by a party of Survey Ameens and others who were preparing to return to Cuttack. Some 4 or 5 of these survey people demanded the cart, beat the 2 servants on their refusing to give in, dragged the boy and his things out of the cart, and forcibly carried it away for their own use, leaving the boy in an utterly helpless state on the road side. The other facts of the case may be gathered from the judgment itself and need no reiteration.

As it is proposed to bring the Judgment before higher tribunals I have no wish to comment on it. I can only assure you that the Judgment has spread dissatisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the district, for the oppressions of some of the survey people who are engaged in the Mofussil since a year ago in making cadastral survey, have become notorious, and this judgement far from checking them in any way as every body anticipated when the case was brought, gives them a fresh license for practising similar and other unlawful acts with impunity.

We give below the Judgment of the Magistrate :

JUDGMENT.

Mari Sankar Ray, *vrs* Syed Korar Hossein and 3 others.

It is a charge of theft of a cart and bullocks. It seems that on the morning of the 15th May Thursday the prosecutor's private cart and bullocks were standing in Kulia Chatti when the Defendants are stated to have called the gariwan and demanded the use of the cart for Government purposes. This is in dispute as Defendants say and this is the general custom that the carts were gathered by 2 Mazkuries or Chaprasies. The Survey Camp alongside of Kulia Chatti was breaking up and all had received orders to proceed immediately to Cuttack and some 8 carts were gathered together. The gariwan says that Defendant No. 2 gave him a slap so in fright he got out of the cart and brought the Baboo's brother (a school boy of 16 or 17) out of the cart and then their things were bundled out and the cart was taken into Cuttack. The gariwan's account is that he and Kisto Singh another servant and the youngman sat on the road till 4 P. M. when they got another cart and went home. Neither the gariwan nor the young man nor Kisto Singh made any complaint to Mr. Littlewood who was in camp about 100 yds. off nor did they complain at the Thannah which was 1½ mile off. I am bound to say that the account of the gariwan and Kisto Singh seems very much exaggerated. That the cart was impounded without their consent is clear but that their things were thrown about or that they were ejected forcibly is clearly an exaggration. The gariwan says that he returned to Cuttack on Saturday morning worming with the Kisto Singh and informed the prosecutor who immediately laid a complaint of theft at the Kadam Rasul outpost. Upon search the 4 Defendants were found inside Kadam Rosul, their cloths, bundles, those of others were in the cart with some articles of Government property. The defendants say that they gave the gariwan 8 annas and that he came with them all along —this the gariwan denies. The young man Harischunder Roy was not sent as witness ; it is somewhat strange that the gariwan, though his cart was taken from him, did not follow behind to look after his master's cart. But it is not necessary to go further into those matters. Even admitting everything the prosecutor alleges (and as I have said it seems to me the gariwan has concealed or exaggerated considerably the part he played since he found his master has taken such a serious view of the matter) it is manifest their charge of theft cannot stand. There is absolutely not a vestige of an intention to steal—the anicicous furandi. The 4 defendants are Government Amins and No. 1 the Inspector. They were ordered to proceed to Cuttack at once and impounded some carts and prosecutor's along with them. It cannot be said that such a proceeding is legal—if a cart is seized and used without consent of the owner it is a trespass for which the injured party can sue in Civil Court. It is idle to say that those respectable Mahomedans intended to steal the cart. In the definition of theft, there must be dishonesty, which is defined as causing wrongful loss to any person i. e. a total loss or abstraction of property, not a temporary use of a cart for which payment was tendered and for which the defendants were ready to pay and which property they manifestly intended to return, The defendants were acting bona fide as they thought in carrying out the orders of their superior officer in getting to Cuttack and if they acted wrongly the prosecutor can sue them for any damage he has suffered in the Civil Court. I therefore consider there is no proof of theft nor of criminal obstruction as no obstruction was offered to the young man nor the servants to proceed wherever they wished nor is there any criminal trespass as that refers to immovable property, and not to moveable (of Mayer's P. C. p. 310). For these reasons the 3 defendants are discharged under Section 215 C. C. P. and the complaint of assault against defendant No. 2 is also proceeded with.

(Sd.) F. F. HANDLEY.

We think the Joint-Magistrate was quite right in dismissing the charge of theft, but we cannot conceive with what consistncy upon his own statement he discharged the defendants altogether. The facts which he gives in his Judgement clearly show that it was a case of criminal force which had been used by the defendants in taking possession of the cart. The Joint-Magistrate himself says "that the cart was impounded without their consent is clear ;" this means that criminal force was used. The defendants say that they gave the gariwan eight annas and that he came with them all along—this the gariwan denies. So this statement is not corroborated. That the defendants as Government employes made much of their position and used force in obtaining the cart hardly admits of a doubt, and we are surprised that while the Magistrate acknowleges that the cart was impounded has allowed the offenders to go scot-free. We would not have noticed this case so promiuently, if we had not been assured by our correspondent that oppressions by some of the survey people are very great in certain parts of Orissa, and that a vigorous enforcement of the law is necessary to put down such oppressions. It is observable that under the new Criminal Proceedure Code a charge is to be framed after the facts are disclosed and *a prima facie* case is made out; in the present case they did not sustain a charge of theft but they were strong enough to sustain a charge of criminal force ; the Joint-Magistrate, however, discharged the defendants altogether. Of this our correspondent complains and we think he does so rightly.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Maharani Shurnomoyee with her wonted liberality has subscribed Rs. 4,000 in aid of the Bengal Hostel Building Fund. We hope her noble example will be followed by other zemindars in the Mofussil. It is the Mofussll students, who will benefit by the Hostel, and the Mofussil public ought therefore to bear the principal share of the cost of establishing it.

WE CONGRATULATE Mr. G. W. Kellner and the community to which he belongs on the high honor of the Knighthood, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon him. Our readers are well aware of the distinguished services which Mr. Kellner rendered in India, and in Cyprus he had ably sustained the high reputation he had acquired here. A man of sterling abilities he is sure to succeed wherever he may go.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner :

Simla, May 27.—The Government resolution for the reduction of the public expenditure on public works, states that the Secretary of State has ordered the capital expenditure on productive public works must be reduced by one crore of rupees. The Viceroy in Council orders a reduction of certain grants from the beginning of 1880-1881, excluding establishment, by Rs. 1,22,30,000, namely productive public works, capital expenditure eight lakhs, public works ordinary, forty-two lakhs and thirty thousand, regarding establishments the reductions determined on aggregate fifty-three lakhs and a half. Thus in public works ordinary thirty-three lakhs and a half, in productive public works twenty lakhs, total reductions ordered one hundred and seventy-five lakhs and eighty thousand. The whole retrenchment of Rs. 75,80,000 which is to be made from public works ordinary, falls, four-sevenths upon imperial, and the remaining three-sevenths upon provincial grants, meanwhile for the current year all practicable reductions on ordinary account are enjoined, and of productive public works reduction on establishments aggregating fifty-three and a half lakhs. The interests of the State and, of individuals are to be regarded, and measures for mitigating inevitable hardships to officers will be favorably considered. Officers are to be urged to retire voluntarily. No fresh capital expenditure on Guaranteed Railways will be sanctioned unless absolutely necessary, and economy is to be enforced on all State Railways and Canals.

MR. GEORGE YULE is resuscitating the dead bones of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Since the days of Mr. Mackinlay and Mr. Bullen the Chamber has been dragging the load of its existence slowly along, but has not shewn much vitality, Mr. Bullen Smith shewed some symptoms of life, but he was too "discreet," and did not like to offend the Olympian gods, who shower honors on mortals below. Mr. Yule is however a sturdy Scotchman, who means what he says and says what he means. At the last half-yearly meeting of the Chamber he made an exceedingly clever and outspoken speech on Indian finance, taxation and the Silver question. We have neither time nor space to notice the speech at length in this issue, but one thing we cannot resist the temptation of saying here. With reference to the financial policy of the Government of India he beautifully illustrated the Biblical doctrine—"out of thy own mouth shalt thou be condemned." He quoted the speeches of the Viceroy, the Finance Minister, the Lieutenant Governor and others to expose the gross breach of faith which the Government has committed by the misappropriation of the Famine Insurance Fund. We will confine ourselves to his remarks on the passages-at-arms between the British Indian Association and the Viceroy on the subject. Mr. Yule said :

A few days before the publication of the budget, a deputation from the British Indian Association waited on Lord Lytton with a memorial, in which they hinted rather than stated that the License tax as well as other taxes had been added to the general revenue of the country which accounted for the alleged surplus that had shortly before been telegraphed from England. His Excellency, in reply, repudiated with great warmth the charge that was implied in the statement of the memorial, and said :—"You have entirely failed to recognise the fact that the sole purpose of the additional taxation you complain of was the preservation of the lives of the people of India from the effects of famine." The action of the Government in this matter "was dictated by the sincerest and most anxious desire to give to the people of India the greatest protection which could practically be provided for them against the calamities of future famines. To insinuate the contrary, is to insinuate a calumny." Now it appears to me there is a contradiction here.

Again :

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, at the following meeting of the Council, expressed a doubt as to the ultimate destination of the fund ; but he was assured by the Lieutenant-Governor, in reply, that "he believed it was the intention of the Government of India that the money collected in each province would be expended in productive works in that province." We hear no more of the purpose for which the tax was levied until March last, when the British Indian Association presented to his Excellency in person the memorial I have referred to. Memorials of a similar character went up from the Trade Association and this Chamber. The reception which they met with reminds one of the physicking-day at Dotheboy's Hall ; but there was this difference, the physic was not mixed, and while the British Indian Association got all the sulphur, the Trade's Association and the Chamber got all the treacle. (Laughter.) But while the Governor-General was rebuking the British Indian Association for insinuating that the tax was being misappropriated from its sole purpose, the Financial Department was reproducing the paragraph of Sir John Strachey's speech of 9th February, in which he stated there was no specific destination for it, except in the sense that provision for the maintenance of courts, police, education, and so forth was specific, and what had since happened proved the wisdom of their decision,

Now several questions suggest themselves. The 1st is, what can the Governor-General think of the matter? How comes it that while he states the tax was for a specific purpose, the budget justifies the appropriation of the fund on the ground that it was "for no specified purpose?" The 2nd is, what can Sir John Strachey think when he compares his statement of 16th January 1878,—that the taxes would be expended for the purpose of providing against famine, and for no other purpose whatever—with the budget which in effect denies that any such promise was ever made? 3rd. What can the Local Governments think of it? They told the people of their respective provinces that the tax would all come back to them in the form of canals and railways and irrigation works. They softened the appeal with a glowing picture of the famine spectre warded from their doors. What can they say, except that the Supreme Government has taken the money, and has found more pressing use for it than saving the lives of the people. An irritating controversy about cotton duties, and some other such controversies must be settled first. What can they do but keep mournful silence in the presence of a deed over which angels may weep of the bread snatched by tax and fine from the poor, under the hollow pretext of storing it for them against more distressful times. 4th. what can the people, who have been assessed, think of it? They were selected out of the rest of the community to pay the money, because it was to be invested for their especial benefit, and not for general purposes.

We only hope that Mr. Yule may not be inveigled one of these days into the charmed circle of the Mutual Admiration Society.

BENIGHTED Madras as we remarked last week, is taking the shine of the enlightened provinces of India. She has forwarded to Parliament a strong protest against the repeal of the cotton duties. Our morning contemporaries publish the following telegram on the subject :

Madras, May 27—The Madras Chamber has forwarded an important memorial for presentation to the House of Commons, protesting against the remission of the import duties on cotton goods whereby a sacrifice of revenue estimated at two hundered thousand pounds has been made at a time when the Indian Exchequer is exhausted, and when equilibrium between revenue and expenditure is only maintained by raising new loans, and the immediate financial outlook is so uncertain that the Finance Minister is obliged to confess that Government cannot approximately calculate the income required to meet the necessary expenditure of the state. The memorialists opinion of the manner in which the remission of the duties has been effected is calculated to create popular discontent and compromise the character of the Home

Government for impartiality and justice in dealing with the affairs of India. They further point out that situated as India at present is the remission of the cotton duties is only to be regarded as an attempt to benefit Manchester at the exepense of India. The depressed state of the manufacturing interest in Lancashire is a question for the Home Government rather than for the Government of India. The memorialists urge [illegible]e political objections to the authority of the Governor-Generals' Council, being arbitarily overruled from Home in matters affecting the Financial lagislation of India. The Financial reasons for retaining the import duties at the present moment are so urgent as to outweigh all theoretical considerations regarding ultimate benefits from the repeal of the duties. The memorialists impress the necessity of considering how, if the remission of duties continue, the deficiency in the country is to be made good, and urge that it is unreasonable that the Home Government should exercise the power of directing the Indian Government to sacrifice revenue without, at the same time providing the means of making good the deficiency from other sources.

All India should join the Madras Chamber of Commerce in this protest.

WE HOPE Colonel Colley's letter has given quietus to the Miss Cooke scandal in which unpardonable liberty was taken with the Viceroy's name. From the beginning we abstained from noticing the scandal, for whatever the truth of the matter, the real facts of the case had not then been published, and the public journalist, we were of opinion should have drawn a veil over it for the sake of the dignity of the exalted office, which the Viceroy occupies. His Excellency is the representative of the Sovereign, and when his name is hawked about in the streets in connection with a gross personal scandal, he cannot but suffer seriously in the estimation of the mass of the population. We had therefore thought that a journalist would shew his true loyalty to the Crown by giving such scandals as little circulation as possible. Others, however, did not take this view, and the scandal reached England. His Excellency the Viceroy has now thought fit to give an authoritative contradiction tothe malicious statements. We feel humiliated that the Queen's Representative should be under the necessity of offering this explanation to the public. There are those who consider this humiliation of the Viceroy a great moral triumph, who adduce it as a proof that public opinion is not dead, but we think otherwise. We hold that if the Viceroy's prestige is lowered, the dignity of his office is lowered, and with it the majesty of the Crown is lowered. As loyal subjects we could not but feel deeply aggrieved at the stain cast upon the Viceroy's name by the scandal under notice, but it is a great relief to us to find that the scandal is a gross lie. It is a pity that no one is punished for giving it currency, for after all the only man, who has suffered is the "House European servant" of Government establishment, "who was about to be discharged on other grounds."

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of Babu Rajanikanta Gupta's Sanskrit compilation, *Sahitya Sangraha*. The author is well known in our literary circles and is exceedingly modest and unassuming. In this book before us he has evidently been at pains to get together pieces from *Hitopadesa Ramayana, Kadamvari,* and other standard Sanskrit works, well calculated to meet the requirements of our students. We think it may fitly be included in the entrance curriculum. We commend it to our University authorities and the school-book Committee.

THE SAME author has been writing a history of the Sepoy War in Bengali, with the fourth part of which now lying before us ends the introductory portion of the work. The publication, we understand, is to be henceforth in volumes (the work being estimated to run on to about four volumes) instead of in small parts as heretofore. We are sorry to learn that the inadequate support which our author has received from the public has retarded the publication of the work with the desired despatch. As an attempt, and an able one, at writing philosophical history in Bengali the work eminently deserves the patronage of our reading public, who we hope will enable the author to carry his undertaking, which we consider as one of national importance, to speedy completion. A faithful, readable, philosophical and comprehensive history of the Sepoy Mutiny is a *desideratum* in the Bengali language, which Babu Rajanikant Gupta has offered to supply. and which he is well fitted by his talents and abilities to supply.

THE Lieutenant Governor has publicly thanked certain native gentlemen of Dacca for the liberality they shewed at the time of scarcity and distress last year by establishing depots for the sale of rice at low prices and distributing rice *gratis* to the really indigent in their own neighbourhood. Mr. Peacock, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, reports that in response to his call for relief, Babus Janoky Nath Roy, Bykunto Nath Roy, Kishory Mohun Roy, and Gopi Mohun Roy of the well-known Bhaggocool Kundu family, as well as Babu Brojendro Kumar Roy of Baliaty, at once commenced relief operations. These, so far as the Kundu family were concerned, were confined to Pergunnah Vikrampore in the Moonsheegunge sub-division. The Babus bought rice and paddy and sold them to the poorer classes at 33 per cent. below market rates, while rice and paddy were distributed gratis to those who were considered to be unable to pay even these reduced rates. Babu Brojendro Kumar Roy of Baliaty carried on similar measures of relief in the Manickgunge sub-division. He opened two depots, one at Baliaty and the other at Manickgunge. Rice was sold at a very cheap rate twice a week in the former, and on the market day only in the latter; but impoverished persons of the middle class were allowed to buy at these rates whenever they wished. All honor to these gentlemen for their discriminating liberality.

WE HAVE before us the text of the lecture on social intercourse between Europeans and Natives delivered by Babu Dwarkanath Sing at the Bengal Branch of the National Indian Association. The lecturer discussed the subject from the Indian point of view, and has drawn the lines mildly but truthfully enough. But in the present temper of the Anglo-Indian community generally we consider the discussion of the subject not only unprofitable but positively mischievous. No discourse, lecture or sermon will change the feeling, which rampant Anglo-Saxons cherish towards the people of this country. On the other hand the gulf is daily widening between the Europeans and Natives, and the more they are irritated by unpleasant allusions to their foibles, the more the gulf will widen. Silence is therefore the best policy in the matter. It is on these considerations we do not dwell on this painful subject. Let things take their course, and when they will come to the point they will mend themselves. When Englishmen in India will find that they have completely estranged the feelings of the people and that they have thereby done a grievous wrong, they will we make no doubt then begin to mend their conduct.

MONEY MARKET.

(*May* 31, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	91	5	*a*	91	10
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	,,	95	0	*a*	95	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	,,	94	0	*a*		
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4				p.	ct.
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	,,	96	2	*a*	96	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan),	,,	96	2	*a*	96	4

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent for 15 years (1882)..	Rs.	100	4	*a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs.	106	0	*a*	106	0
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	,,	106	8	*a*	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ..	,,	107	0	*a*	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	,,	108	0	*a*	109	0
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ..	,,	110	0	*a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ...	,,	110	8	*a*	111	8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	,,	99	0	*a*	100	0

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
Colonel J. F. Sherer, Deputy Commissioner Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Shillong.....	143	4	0
H. H. The Rao of Cutch, Bhuj.....	13	4	0
Head Clerk, Bancoserai Sub-Division.....	3	0	0
Secretary Kollapore Native Library.....	13	4	0
Lakhput Rao, Guzrat.....	6	10	0
Moulvi Mohamud Sujad, Kheri.....	6	10	0
Maharaja of Bijnee, Goalpara	13	4	0
Baboo Pertap Chunder Baroonh, Roy Bahadoor, Gouripore.....	10	0	0
,, Chunder Nath Biswas, Cutwa...	5	0	0
,, Khetter Mohan Bose, Chittagong.....	6	8	0
,, Khetter Pal Singh, Huripal...	15	0	0
,, Nundon Lal Chowdry, Muzufferpore.....	3	6	0
,, Saroda Churn Chuckerbutty, Bara Basolia	5	0	0
,, Debendra Nath Ghose, Khoolna.....	5	0	0
,, Mutty Lal Roy, Goriva.....	12	0	0
,, Rajendra Nath Roy Chowdry, Sodepore...	13	4	0
,, Kader Nath Sircar, Serajgunge..... ..	13	4	0
,, Khetter Mohan Roy Chowdry, Barripore...	5	0	0
,, Bhagbot Sahai, Bhaugulpore.....	1	0	0
,, Shama Churn Moitra, Goalpara	13	4	0
,, Ramanaugrah Pershad, Muzufferpore.....	3	6	0

ERRATUM.

Against Pear Mohan Gooho, Chittagong for Rs. 10 read..... 6 12 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*May* 28, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. T. D. Beighton, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that district, *vice* Mr. R. H. Wilson.

Baboo Juggeshur Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th proximo.

Mr. A. W. Paul, Assistant Commissioner, Darjeeling, on survey duty, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. T. Allen, District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 2nd instant *vice* Mr. R. J. Richardson.

Mr. C. M. W. Bret, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors' with effect from the 2nd instant.

Mr. H. Savage, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act temporarily in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Mr. J. D. Gael, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 2nd instant, *vice* Mr. C. M. W. Brett.

Mr. J. Kennedy, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Begoosarai, Monghyr, is appointed to act temporarily in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 2nd instant, *vice* Mr. H. Savage,

Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Depty Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Furreedpore district, on being relieved of his present duties under the Railway Branch of this Government.

Mr. W. R. Ricketts, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree is allowed leave for fifteen days under Section 4-1, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Omullo Churn Mullick, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed on settlement duty, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 13-2 Suppliment F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Abinash Churn Mullick, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Banka, Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 13-2 Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Juggobundho Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 4, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Nundo Kissore Das, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one month under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd June 1879.

Baboo Annada Persad Ghose, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during the absence on leave of Baboo Nundo Kissore Das, or until further orders.

Captain E. G. Lillingston, Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel B. W. D. Morton, or until further orders.

POLICE.—Mr. J. B. Birch, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Furreedpore, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 5th to 13th May 1879 to enable him to join his appointment at Furreedpore on return from forlough.

Mr. J. H. Warender-Clark, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 4, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for one month, under section 11 of that Supplement, with effect from the 12th April 1879.

Advertisements.

PATNA AND GYA (STATE) RAILWAY.

On and after Monday 2nd June this Railway will be opened *through* to Gya for passenger and Goods Traffic. Trains will leave Gya at 4,40 A. M. and Baukipore at 12 noon daily.

For further information *vide* Time Tables dated 23rd May 1879. And apply to undersigned.

Traffic Supdt's Office, Bankipore. May, 29th 1879. } MOWBRAY JOHNSTON *Asst, Traffic Supdt.*

Notice.

Wanted, for Bhaugulpore Municipality, a general Overseer. He must have a good knowledge of English.

A steady, energetic man, with some knowledge of roads and of Municipal work, preferred. Salary Rs. 80 per month. Applications with copies of Testimonials, will be received up to 15th June ; to be addressed to Vice-Chairman, Bhaugulpore Municipality.

Bhaugulpore } W. CONNAN,
The 22nd May, 1879. } *Vice-Chairman.*

NOTICE

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Office of the above Society is at 19/1 Lal Bazaar Street.

Applications for relief will be recieved from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

J. LAMBERT
Hony. Secy. District Charitable Society.
30th May, 1879.

READY.

Notes on Lamb's Tales, Etymological, Grammatical, and Explanatory, with extracts from Shakespeare and other standard authors in elucidation of the Text, and questions to test the student's knowledge in English. By Bhola Nath Pal, M. A. Head Master, Hindu School. To be had at the Canning Library, No. 55. College Street.

The Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will put up to auction at the Municipal Office on the 10th day of June 1879, at noon, the lease for three years of the premises situated at No. 119 Upper Chitpore Road, for some time used as a Gowkhannah. Further particulars can be obtained on application.

R. WILLIAMSON.
Officiating Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTICE.

The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall this day at 4 P. M.

At the close of the Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held.

R. WILLIAMSON.
Officiating Secretary to the Corporation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

There are twelve vacancies for European Eurasian and Native lads in the Dehree Training School for Mechanics. Applications from candidates desirous of admission will be received up to the 15th August next. None need apply who are below 15 or over 17 years of age.

Forms and other information may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, 12 Writer's Buildings, Calcutta.

Fort William. } D. B. HORN,
The 26th May, 79. } Assistant Chief Engineer

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

SALT in consignments of and over 140 Maunds is carried at half First Class rate (2 pie per Maund Station distance.)

OIL SEEDS at Special Class rate (3 pie per Maund Station distance.)

W. MOWBRAY JOMNSTON
Assistant Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office Somastipur May 29th, 1879.

WANTED

A third master for the Aided School at Madhubani, Durbhanga. Pay Rs. 25 thorough knowledge of Hindi and Urdu is indespensable. Apply at once

Sd. G. A. GRIERSON.
For Secretary.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

OPENING OF KAWNIA STATION.

On and from 1st June 1879, Kawnia Station, on the west bank of river Teesta beyond Rungpore, will be open for Public traffic, and trains will run as under.

The 3-40 A. M. train from Parbatipur running in connection with Main Line. Up and Down Mail Trains will run through to and arrive at Kawnia at 6-35 A. M. and will leave Kawnia at 1-5 P. M. and proceed on to Parbatipur to meet the up mixed train at 4-4 P. M.

This cancels foot note in red in Time Bill for June 1879.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office : }
Saidpur, 28th April, 1879. }

F. & C. OSLER.

12, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD MEDAL FOR GLASS,—PARIS EXHIBITION 1878.

Manufacturers of Crystal and colored Glass Chandeliers, Candelabra and Wall Lights, Crystal Fountains, Table Glass, &c.

Manufacturers and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.

Importers of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain ornaments.

CHANDELIERS.

F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.
Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.

Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 *lights.*

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3,4,6,8,12,18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

WALL LIGHTS.

Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

CANDELABRA.

In Crystal Glass 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 31 lights.
In ruby or green, 4 to 25 lights.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.

Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive fitted with duplex burners.

MIRRORS.

Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.

Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

F. & C. OSLER.
Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducing reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued, securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors :

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

TO LET.

Premises No. 25, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
" " 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane,
Apply to *Printer*

GOVERNMENT TONGA SERVICE.

Siliguri to Kurseong and Darjeeling.

Application for Tongas or Luggage Carts and for all particulars of their running, should be made to the Government Tonga Agent, Kurseong.

W. B. CARTER, C.E.
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTIFICATION.

To be sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court house on Saturday the 14th day of June next at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon pursuant to a Decree of the said Court made in suit No. 595 of 1875 (wherein Sreemutty Choonimoney Dassee is plaintiff, and Sreemutty Nistarinee Dassee is defendant) and dated the 30th day of May 1878, the following property, namely,

Lot 1. All that range of brick built one storied godowns situate on the east side of Old Chinabazar Street in the town of Calcutta and numbered 28 to 40 and commonly called or known as Golabaree together with land containing by estimation about 10 cottas and 8 chittacks and 40 square feet and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say, on the north and south by the godown belonging to Goburdhone Dutt on the east by the property of Probode Chunder Mullick and on the west by Old Chinabazar Street.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the Office of Baboo Nobin Chund Bural, Attorney for the defendant, at No. 10 Old Post Office Street in Calcutta, on any day before the sale and will be produced a the sale.

N. C. Bural, Defendant's Attorney, Calcutta High Court Original Jurisdiction. The 10th May, 1879. } Sd. R. BELCHAMBER, *Registrar.*

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company Limited in Liquidation.

Henry Randall Cormack, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Michael Rozaris de Quadros } Official Liquidators.

Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Court in the above matter the official Liquidators will on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July, 1879, at 3 P.M., cause the following property to be put up for sale by public auction at their office, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, unless the said property shall have been previously sold by private contract on or before Monday, the 23rd day of June, 1879.

The sale shall extend to the right, title and interest only of the above Company and shall be subject to the confirmation of the Court.

Private offers for the purchase of the property will be received upto 4 P.M., on Thursday, the 19th June, 1879.

For conditions of sale, Inventories of plant, machinery, stores and cotton in process of manufacture and other particulars, application is to be made to official Liquidators at their above office or to Messrs. Ardesir and Hormasji their Solicitors.

The property will be on view on and from the 21st instant. Dated this 14th day of May, 1879.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJI.
Atorneys for the official Liquidators.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land held for a term of 99 years from 1st August, 1874, at the monthly rent of Rupees 165, and measuring 32,394 square yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of the Public Road leading from Gorupdev to the Pard Tank in the sub-district of Mandvi in Bombay with the messuages, tenements, buildings, out houses, offices, factories and appurtenances standing thereon, bounded on the East by the Public Road aforesaid, on the West and South by the property of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and on the North by a Road belonging to the said Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, leading to the Municipality's stables at Chinchpoogly, *Together* with all the boilers engines, spindles, looms, machinery, implements, utensils plant and appurtenances of any and every kind affixed to the said premises all which said land, buildings and premises belonging to the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, are now commonly known as the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Mill.

II. All the stores in the godowns of the said Mill and all cotton in process of manufactures in the said Mill.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and after 20th Instant, Parcels will be booked through from any station on the Eastern Bengal Railway to any station on the Northern Bengal State Railway and to Kurseong and Darjeeling and *vice versa* at the following rates:

From any station on the Eastern Bengal Railway to any Station on the Northern Bengal State Railway Rs. 1-0-0 for the first five seers and eight annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers upto 40 seers.

From Siliguri to Kurseong ten annas for the first five seers and 5 annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers upto 40 seers. From Siliguri to Darjeeling Re. 1 for the first 5 seers and eight annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers upto 40 seers.

Thus a Parcel weighing 5 seers booked through from Calcutta (Sealdah) to Kurseong will cost Rs. 1-10 and to Darjeeling Rs. 2.

Parcels weighing above 40 seers will be charged Re. 1 for the first 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers over 40 seers and eight annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers, but will only be carried as parcels provided sufficient accommodation is available.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur, 16th May 1879.

NOTICE.

Baboo Judoo Nath Mullick, late 2nd Grade Subordinate Judge and Judge of Small Cause Court having been admitted and enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court on his retiring from the service, he is now open to engagement as a Vakeel and solicits the support of his friends. No. 28 Nundram Sen's Street Sovabazar, Calcutta.

BOSE PRESS.

No. 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta,

Undertakes to execute printing works in English, Bengali and Nagri on very moderate charges.

G. C. BOSE & Co.,—*Managing Proprietors.*

NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re.1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty Sen's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machooabazar Street No. 86, and also at the premisses of Babu K. P. Chatterjea, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane. K. P. C.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgent need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10th January 1879.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, Lower Chitpore Road.
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 8 Annas
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. Postage &c., 10 As.
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

The Oriental Miscellany.

A monthly MAGAZINE published by Messrs. H. C. Ganguly & Co., 19, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, Annual subscription Rs. 5.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF
HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32	36, each
Price of Piping per foot ... As.	...	12,	Re. 1	...	...	1-4	
Gallons Water, Per minute ...		4,	6,	8, 10	12,	13,	15.

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75 each.
Price of Piping for do.	Re. 1,	1,	1-8,	1-8 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift,, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet India-Rubber Suction Hose ... ... Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25'2" Suction and 30' 1¼" Delivery Hose .... Rs. 260 0

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch 6 feet, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Watering Carts, Patent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 Gallons .... Rs. 275 0

Patent Watering Cart, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached ..... „ 350 0

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose, &c. „ 575 0

Fire Engine No. 214, complete with 25 feet 1¾ inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose. &c. .... „ 800 0

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also in stock Garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Aquajents in Pail, Improved Water Barrows, Fountain Jets, and all kinds Garden implements and Tools.

10 per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from 1st June 1879 and until further notice Trains will run as under on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

UP TRAINS.

Mail Dep. Saraghat	P. M. 7-40	Arriving in connection with E. B. R.
„ Arr. Siliguri	A. M. 9-2	Train leaving Sealdah 1 P. M.
Mixed Dep. Saraghat ...	A. M. 7-0	Ditto. Ditto.
„ Arr. Siliguri.....	P. M. 11-17	9-30 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

MailDep. Siliguri	P. M. 8-0	Arriving in connection with E. B. R.
„ Arr. Saraghat	A. M. 9-5	Train arriving Sealdah at 4 P. M.
Mixed Dep. Siliguri.....	A. M. 3-10	Ditto. Ditto.
„ Arr. Saraghat	P. M. 7-47	at 6 A. M.

Saidpur, Dated 15th May, 1879.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

F. W. BAKER & CO.

Drapers, Silk Mercers and Upholsterers.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Beg to call attention to their splendid stock of goods which have been specially imported to meet the requirements of the Native Nobility and Gentry, and which having been purchased from the leading English and continental manufacturers, can be gauranteed as being the best procurable.

Silks, Satins and Velvets, Brocaded Silks and Satins, Silk Hosiery of all kinds, Silk Handkerchiefs and Scarves, Carpets of every description, Reps, Baizes Rugs, Cornices, Fringes, Oil-cloths, Brass Upholstery of all kinds &c. &c. &c.

MIRRORS ! MIRRORS !

A choice and select assortment just to hand in richly gilt frames.

Sizes from 50 inches by 40, to 80 inches by 60.

Prices from Rs. 225 to Rs. 600 per pair.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

F. W. BAKER & CO.,

9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Branches at Mussorie, and Allahabad.

FEVER MIXTURE.

Cures the worst forms of

MALARIOUS FEVER.
REMITTENT FEVER.
INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague.

This mixture is largely used in Calcutta and the surrounding districts and never fails to effect a radical cure of any of the above Fevers, even in the worst cases, if proper attention be paid to the instructions accompanying each bottle.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-2 @ 1-8.

For convenience of transit by post, this mixture is made in a *concentrated* form with clear instructions for diluting. It is particularly recommended to tea planters, missionaries, and others residing in the interior, both on account of its admirableproperties, as a curative and preventative Agent and of its extreme cheapness. A large sized bottle of concentrated mixture will make *one quart* of Fever Mixture.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

Sold only by J. CORFIELD & Co.

SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Corfield's Spleen Mixture has a very large sale in lower Bengal, and is approved by numerovs Medfcal men who are constantly prescribing it.

A few doses are sufficient t reduce an enlargement, and if the mixture be persevered in for a short time, it will effect a permanent cure.

Per bottle Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

This mixture is also made in a concentrated form for canvenience of transit by post.

Full directions in English and Bengali accompany each bottle.

Extract of Bael for Dysentery, Diarhœa, &c.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 @ 2-8.

AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.

An absolute specific for Influenza or cold in the head.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 @ 2-8.

Quinine & Iron Tonic.

The best medicine to take after fever or any other debilitating disease. It excites the appetite and puts the patient in strength in an incredibly short space of time per bottle Rs. 2.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S Pain-Curer

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2. packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St, Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy, writes :

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE.
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS, Subordinate Judge.
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs.—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee Toondla has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta,

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully, RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,
P. THORPE, No. 39 Anderson Street, Black Town, Madras.

NEW CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE & OTHER ACTS Rs. 5.
Postage 1 Re. Apply early DARLINGTON & Co.,
49. Dhurmtollah Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Dr. M. M. Bose, M. D. L. R. C. P. &c., Graduate of New York Homœopathic Medical College, can be consulted daily from 7 to 8 A. M., at 18, Mott's Lane, Wellington Square.

BEST SETARAMPORE.

COKE AND COAL.

Pure Coke, not watered nor adulterated with burnt coal. Per maund ... ... As. 8
Burnt Coal, not watered 7¼

Cooly and cart hire to purchaser's house 7 to 12 as. according to distance. A cart carries 20 mds. Smaller quantities may be bought, but the cartage will be the same.

W. L. ATKINSON & CO.,
5, Old Court House Street.

IN THE PRESS.

BISHOOCHIKA BEJOYA ; with cases repertory and a map illustrating the Ponte from India to Britain—A treatise on Asiatic cholera in Bengalee.

JUST OUT.

Illustrated Family Guide—Epitome of domestic medicine in Bengalee ; bound in cloth ; Price 1 Re. postage ½ anna.

2ND EDITION.

To be had at DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road ; Battalah, Calcutta,

☞ *Illustrated Price List with Calender of* 1879, *price* 2 *annas. Free to the customers only postage* ½ *anna.* Terms Easy. Cash.

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